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* NATIONAL *
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HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY

New Life, New Strength

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 8, 1976)

Chairman Mao teaches: "This change in world outlook is a fundamental one." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") Why are they fundamental? I have acquired some understanding of this during the great cultural revolution.

At the early stage of the great cultural revolution, I did not understand and even resent criticism and education by the revolutionary masses. I thought that I had but written a few more articles than other people. This being so, it would be all right for me to write fewer articles from now on.

Following the deepening of the movement, I was gradually able to accept criticism and education by the revolutionary masses. For example, others criticized that the many articles written by me in the course of studying the history of Chinese philosophy were all in the service of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. At first, I failed to arrive at a right perception of things. I thought that since I dealt with learning and wrote about things several thousand years ago, my stand should be unprejudiced, detached from politics, and have nothing to do with any of the contemporary classes. With the education and help of my comrades, I realized that in class society, nobody could afford not to stand on the side of this or that class. My so-called unprejudiced stand was actually the stand of the exploiting classes, and my so-called not serving any class actually meant serving the exploiting classes. Because of this I have gradually come to

realize that the question does not lie in whether or not articles are written, but in writing articles with the stand and world outlook of which class to serve which class.

In 1962, I completed the first volume of A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy, and thought that it was not bad at that time. In 1964 I composed at Mount Tai a poem:

> Verdant still after all the changes in the world
> Are the pine and fir trees of the Han Dynasty and the
> Six Dynasties.
> Still preserving their youth after a thousand years,
> They constantly deliver a good wind to visitors.

The term "good wind" in this poem refers to this book. After the great cultural revolution, I have come to realize that what I originally considered to be a "good wind" is actually an "evil wind." To rectify my own mistakes, I have composed another poem:

> Don't recall the old footprints from Mount Tai;
> Who could have admired the ancient pines at that time?
> But for my having acquired the bones of an immortal,
> How could I distinguish the evil wind from the good wind.

These two poems show that steeled and educated by the great cultural revolution, I have changed my class stand and world outlook, and have also recognized whom I should serve.

From then on, I feel that I must put in the right position once again my understanding of historical characters and myself which has been stood on its head. This could be described as a major harvest for a person like me who has spent the greater part of his life in studying history of philosophy. With my misgivings in not daring to write articles gradually dispelled, the great cultural revolution has enabled me to acquire a new life and given me new strength in writing articles for the revolution. For the sake of expressing my gratitude to Chairman Mao's great policy of uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals and of eulogizing the great cultural revolution, I have composed another poem:

> Those who are good at saving things have no
> discarded things;
> Those who are good at saving people have no
> abandoned people.
> When the east wind diligently blows
> Even withered trees will be restored to verdancy.

Based on these changes in my way of thinking, I have actively participated in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, criticized Confucius together with the revolutionary masses, and at the same time linked this with the criticism of my past worship of Confucius. In the past I was a worshipper of Confucius. What made me turn in another direction? I derived enlightenment from Chairman Mao's "Report on An Investigation of the

Peasant Movement in Hunan." Regarding the peasant movement in the 1920's, the reactionaries and diehards said that "it is terrible," but the revolutionary and progressive people said that "it is fine." I learned from this that different ways of interpreting things formed one of the criteria for distinguishing between the reactionaries and revolutionaries.

Confucius who lived in this period of major changes in society--Spring and Autumn Annals--looked upon such major changes as "bad government prevailing in the empire" and "most terrible." He stood for restoration and the preservation of the old order, and was opposed to new things. This was the purport of his political program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety. The linking of this political program with his different aspects of thought gave rise to what were subsequently called doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. His entire ideology was for serving the slave-owner class on the decline at that time. In this socialist period of ours, Lin Piao also looked upon "subduing one's self and returning to society" as the most important "of all things" and attempted to restore capitalism. By glancing from Confucius to Lin Piao and again from Lin Piao to Confucius and by comparing the two again and again, we can see this reactionary essence of their thoughts and actions.

Speaking of myself, when I heard of some reports about the peasant movement of that time in the 1920's, I also thought that "it is terrible." This showed why I had always been a worshipper of Confucius in the past. In the past what I followed politically was that line of regression and restoration of Confucius.

In this way, I had a clearer understanding of Confucius, Lin Piao and my past way of thinking to worship Confucius. I thought that this meant the linking of theory with reality. I was thus linked with the reality of Confucius at that time as well as with our present reality and my own ideological reality. Based on such understanding, I wrote the pamphlet On Confucius.

This method compares the past with the present and uses the Marxist theory of class struggle to study and sum up historical experience so as to attain the object of making the past serve the present.

In the process of revising A New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy, I have used this method to solve quite a number of problems. Let me cite two examples:

In China, the transformation of ownership of the means of production from the slavery system to the feudal system had been accomplished in the main in the early part of the period of the Warring States. However, in the middle and latter part of the period of the Warring States, the ideological struggle based on "the contention of a hundred schools of thought" and the ideological struggle between the slave-owner class and the landlord class became even more intense. Why?

I derive some enlightenment from Chairman Mao's discourses on the laws of class struggle on the economic front, the political front and the

ideological front in the socialist period. Chairman Mao teaches: "We have won the basic victory in transforming the ownership of the means of production, but we have not yet won complete victory on the political and ideological fronts. In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not been really settled yet. We still have to wage a protracted struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology." ("Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work") If no attention is paid to this, there is the danger of capitalist restoration when things are not properly handled.

The appearance of "contention of a hundred schools of thought" in the period of the Warring States was essentially an ideological struggle between the slave-owner class and the landlord class after the basic transformation of the ownership of the means of production. If things were not properly handled, there would be the danger of the restoration of the slave owners. Ch'in Shih-huang used his political power to burn books and bury Confucian scholars alive. He exercised the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class in the ideological field, thus consolidating the political power of the landlord class. This historical experience can be used as a mirror by the proletariat when exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is also for comparing the past with the present and making the past serve the present.

During the period of the Warring States, there were the three schools of thought of Mencius, Lao Tan and Chuang Chou. They were all the thinkers of the slave-owner class on the decline. They were identical in ideological essence but their ways of expression were different. Why? Chairman Mao's introductory note to Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique has given me great enlightenment. Actually, although all reactionary classes on the decline resisted the newly emerging class, their methods of resistance were also at variance. Some offered overt resistance. Some were outwardly "obedient," but they conspired and intrigued in the dark and waited for an opportunity to counter-attack. Some offered passive resistance, pretended to be crazy or stupid, and refused to cooperate. Those who employed the first kind of tactics were the followers of Confucius and Mencius, and they usually openly publicized "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" to stage a rival show against the newly emerging landlord class. Those who employed the second method were the Taoists of the Lao Tan school. They pretended to retreat in order to hide the intention to move ahead, took the defensive in order to take the offensive, and carried out what Hu Feng actually practiced: I don't "touch anything" in the open and must also "comply" with the Party and the people, but I "sharpen my sword" in a dark corner. Those who employed the third method were the Taoists of the Chuang Chou school. They publicized "relativism" and were of the view that the difference between success and failure, misfortune and fortune, honor and dishonor was a difference in the subjective mind of man but was actually void of content. Nothing really mattered. "When you are addressed as an ox, you should respond as you were an ox, and when you are addressed as a horse, you should respond as you were a horse." This meant no matter how he was labeled, he couldn't care less. This was actually a counter-offensive to the newly emerging landlord class.

Those who employ these three methods are also not necessarily three sects of people, for the same person can also change his method any time under different circumstances. Take for instance this arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing. When he was in power together with Liu Shao-ch'i and after he resumed work and regained part of power, he advertised the "cat philosophy." This stands for the use of the first method. After he was criticized by the revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he made a false self-examination and promised that he would "never reverse the verdicts." This stands for the use of the second method. In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, he outwardly adopted the attitude of passive resistance but actually adopted the attitude of frenzied counter-attack toward the criticism and assistance made by the revolutionary masses. This stands for the third method. His tactics are at variance but his unchanged aim is to stubbornly take the capitalist road and turn back the wheel of history.

In point of fact, Lin Piao also behaved in this way. He not only wanted "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" but also preached the tactic of "concealment," and in the end he machinated the most wicked counter-revolutionary "Outline of Project '571'." His aim was also to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, I employed the method of comparing the past with the present to link the crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in advocating all-round "rectification" and vainly attempting to reverse the verdicts of and settling scores with the great cultural revolution with Confucius who wanted to "bring the chaotic world back to the correct path" for criticism, thus revealing that Teng Hsiao-p'ing was following the footsteps of Confucius and the old road of restoration and regression which all reactionary forces had taken in history. I thus understand even more clearly that the capitalist-roaders within the Party who want to practice rstoration and regression always draw help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Therefore, in order to criticize the capitalist-roaders, we must persevere in continuing with the criticism of Confucius.

Concerning the history of Chinese philosophy, I formerly thought that it would be a tough job. I was of the view that while the old road was blocked, the new road was still not in sight and there was no road to follow. The old framework had been pulled down, but the new one had yet to be erected and we had no idea how this should be done. However, following the change of my class stand and world outlook, my way of thinking also has changed, because I have seen the new road. There is not only a road to take and the road also will become broader and broader. The new framework has also been gradually erected and made bigger and bigger. The use of this method of comparing the past with the present and making the past serve the present has also enlivened history. It is no longer a dead thing of the past, but is as closely related to reality as each breath is to the next.

This little bit of harvest of mine is based on my little bit of change scored int he great cultural revolution. Liberated from the small lecture room in school, I have really sensed that society is a big classroom

for philosophy. In this big classroom, provided we change our world outlook, we can at all times learn Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The things derived from this kind of study are greatly different from those learned from books. If a person does not change in this way, he will fail to understand what is taught by his teachers and in lectures. It will be worse if a person thinks that he understands what he really does not understand. He will distort Marxism into revisionism and dialectics into metaphysics.

My main harvest in the great cultural revolution is that I have learned some Mao Tsetung thought through education, steeling and practice. Having learned Mao Tsetung thought, I feel that I have changed in the aspect of world outlook. I have also raised my vocational knowledge. Mao Tsetung thought is the most powerful weapon of the revolutionary people for carrying socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as the heirloom of the Chinese people. I have also composed another poem:

The red-hot fire of the revolutionary furnace
Is burning away the old things to spread a new practice.
Countless weapons for struggle
Are all found in the four volumes of Shaoshan.

* * *

"WHITE EXPERTISE"

What Is the Motive of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in Publicizing "White Expertise"?

by

T'an Wen (谭闻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 5, 1976)

In the counter-revolutionary political incident which took place at T'ienanmen Square, a handful of reactionaries openly and loudly sang the praises of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, their chief backstage boss. Reactionary men of letters who amused themselves with writing composed reactionary poems, fabricated political rumors and did everything they could to create counter-revolutionary public opinions. The facts show that reactionary intellectuals are frequently used by people in command of counter-revolutionary restoration as trumpeters and even as an assault force. For the sake of pushing the revisionist line and restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, cudgeled his brains to make use of the intellectuals. He spread a large number of reactionary fallacies such as "White expertise is harmless" and "White expertise is beneficial" to oppose the intellectuals and young students taking the Red-and-expert road of integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants as indicated by Chairman Mao. He said: "White expertise, so long as it is advantageous to the People's Republic of China, is better than occupying the latrine without emptying the bowels" and "should be cherished and praised." He started rumors to sow discord in the relations between the intellectuals and the Party, but made no mention of the need to remold the bourgeois intellectuals. He even brought out offenders undergoing reform through labor as examples to make people believe his deceitful talk about "White expertise is beneficial." Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing sang the praises of those people taking the White-and-expert road, the people taking the White-and-expert road also sang the praises of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. This is determined by the law of class struggle.

The great leader Chairman Mao has always taught us that we must correctly handle the relationship between redness and expertness and between politics and vocational work. Chairman Mao said: "The relationship between redness and expertness, between politics and vocational work, constitutes the unity of opposites." "Politics is the commander, the soul." In light of the tendency to weaken ideological and political work among the intellectuals and young students, Chairman Mao in 1957 pointed out the need of paying attention to the study of Marxism and the study of current events and politics. He also seriously and earnestly taught us: "Having not a correct political viewpoint is tantamount to having no soul." Chairman Mao's instructions are the scientific basis for correctly handling the relationship between redness and expertness and between politics and vocational work, and a powerful weapon for criticizing the fallacy of "White expertise" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

In advocating that "White expertise is harmless" and "White expertise is beneficial," Teng Hsiao-p'ing negated the scientific analysis made by Chairman Mao on the condition of intellectuals in China. He wanted to bring up the intellectuals as instruments for restoring capitalism. He maliciously attacked the Party for "making things look grey" for the intellectuals so that "the scientific and technical cadres are afraid of stepping into the reference library." This is in every sense for provocation and vilification purposes. As a matter of fact, it is precisely because our Party has correctly implemented the proletarian policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals that the broad masses of intellectuals have been able to make varying degrees of progress, and speak a common language with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and as a result, more and more people have been able to serve proletarian politics more properly. Especially after the great cultural revolution, many of the intellectuals from the old society and old schools have gone among the masses of workers and peasants for re-education. Some of them have also made discoveries and inventions, and they are welcomed and encouraged by the Party and the people.

However, this is only the beginning. To build a mighty contingent of proletarian intellectuals including the remolding of existing intellectuals is still going to be a fairly long historical task. The condition of intellectuals in China is still the same as Chairman Mao has analyzed. Those who are more conversant with Marxism and stand firmly on the side of the proletariat are in the minority. The majority of the people have learned a bit of Marxism, but are still not conversant with it, and some are still skeptical and have not maintained a firm stand. Those who firmly oppose Marxism are in the extreme minority. If our understanding of this condition is inadequate or if we basically do not understand it, we would make very big mistakes and would neglect the essential ideological struggle.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square shows that there are indeed counter-revolutionary intellectuals, and the moment there is an opportunity, they would stir up trouble in an endeavor to overthrow the Communist Party and bring back the old China. There are still large numbers of unreformed intellectuals and this is evidently the actual situation. All people should study and should be reformed. Could it be said that those intellectuals who have not changed their basic stand, need not be remolded? Ideological remolding is a necessary condition that enables people to continue the revolution. Only by conscientiously remolding our world outlook could we guarantee our advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without going astray toward revisionism.

When the intellectuals are cocky, it is invariably the time when bourgeois individualism runs wild and they are alien to the workers and peasants and wavering ideologically. Many intellectuals have a personal experience of this. Our Party pays great attention to uniting with the intellectuals, and while uniting with them, it adopts various methods to educate and remold them, lead them onto the road of proletarian revolution and bring their positive role into play. The broad masses of intellectuals wholeheartedly support the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding them. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vilification of the Party in making "everything look grey" for the intellectuals conveys but the despair and mournful cries of the extremely

small number of intellectuals who refuse to remold themselves ideologically and are stubbornly inimical to the people.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocates that "White expertise is harmless" and that "White expertise is beneficial." This means that he prostrates himself at the feet of bourgeois "authorities" and "exerts" and opposes the leadership of the Party. This is an organizational measure of his for boldly reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism. He wants to drive off the working class from the stage of the superstructure and to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat in certain departments before the great cultural revolution.

For a long time, the bourgeois drew on their control of cultural and scientific knowledge originally created by the working people to uphold their domination over certain aspects of the realm of the superstructure and exercise dictatorship over the proletariat, thus enabling these spheres to become the hereditary domains of the bourgeoisie and the hot-bed for restoring capitalism. The great proletarian cultural revolution criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and the working people mounted the stage of the superstructure, thus smashing the unified kingdom of the bourgeois intellectuals and strengthening the leadership of the Party. How gladdening and encouraging this has been to the people and how proud they must have felt!

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing always found the sight of this irrigating. He was not pleased with it and would not feel happy until it could do with it. Under the instigation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, people who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles openly called for "top-notch" "authorities" "publicly acknowledged by scientific and technical circles" to assume leadership, and also threatened fiercely: "Party committee secretaries should not give orders that end in giving blind direction in mild cases, and lead to disruption in serious cases." This is completely the physiognomy of a capitulationist. They actually regard the leadership of the Party and the occupation of the stage of the superstructure by the working class as obstacles to the development of science and technology. This is nothing but a slur that the Communist Party and the proletariat are outsiders who "understand nothing about vocational work," and because of this, it is still necessary to let those bourgeois "authorities" assume leadership. This is one and the same tune as "those outside the trade cannot lead those inside the trade," "let experts run research institutes" and "let professors run schools" called for by the bourgeoisie rightists in 1957.

In the view of Marxists, "those outside the trade leading those inside the trade "is a universal law." "Those outside the trade leading those inside the trade" stands for politics leading vocational work. It means that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie could be carried out by means of strengthening the leadership of the Communist Party in various spheres of the superstructure. Since the Chinese Communist Party has been able to lead the Chinese people in overthrowing the "three big mountains" it certainly can also lead the Chinese people in overcoming the resistance of the bourgeoisie, developing science and technology and building up a strong socialist country at a speed the bourgeois country could never possibly match. Teng Hsiao-

p'ing's perverted nations to oppose the leadership of the proletariat in the realm of the superstructure and pave the way for the restoration of capitalism will never be endorsed by the proletariat and the broad masses of working people!

In advocating that "White expertise is harmless" and that "White expertise is beneficial," Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually publicized the placing of technology in command and opposed the revolution in education, the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in public health and the socialist revolution in the spheres of science and technology. They /the capitalist-roaders/ wanted to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and vigorously opposed diminishing the difference between mental labor and physical labor. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing said that "White expertise is advantageous to the People's Republic of China," he openly flew the white flag saying, "Don't be afraid of talking about placing technology in command." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles also followed suit by clamoring for whipping up a "vocational typhoon" or "economic typhoon" as though proletarian politics were no longer effective, and it would be necessary to rely on "White expertise" to "upgrade things," "otherwise all of us would be doomed." This is nothing but sensationalism.

Chairman Mao points out: "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism." "He does not understand Marxism-Leninism; he represents the bourgeoisie." This has effectively struck the vital spot of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's negation of taking class struggle as the key link and practice of revisionism, clearly pointed out his class essence and also thoroughly repudiated the absurd arguments that "White expertise is harmless" and that "technology should be placed in command."

Science and technology are the weapons for mankind to recognize and transform nature. In class society, the development and application of science and technology have always been in the service of a given class. In social-imperialist and imperialist countries, the progress of science and technology smacks of the development of the means of aggression and exploitation. However, in our country, science and technology have been turned from instruments for serving the rule of exploiting classes into instruments for serving proletarian politics and the broad masses of workers and peasants. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building up a modern and powerful socialist country, we always attach importance to science and technology. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, especially after the great cultural revolution, scientific and technical undertakings have made headway by leaps and bounds in China.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing shouted himself horse saying: "Don't be afraid of talking about technology in command" and "everything for the sake of four modernizations." In the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square, a handful of class enemies also clamored that one should not be afraid of "parting with one's head and shedding blood" in order to realize "the day of

modernization in four fields." They all used the signboard of developing production to hoodwink the masses, push the revisionist line and cover up the attacks made by the bourgeoisie and all class enemies against the proletariat, in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's love and hatred are very clearly defined. He cherishes the bourgeois "authorities" and "experts" and praised the revisionist things in the spheres of education, literature and art, and science and technology. He despises the workers and peasants, ignores the masses and adopts a thousand and one ways to find faults with and attack the socialist new things appearing in the spheres of the superstructure. Teng Hsiao-p'ing either slanders all new things such as open-door education, open-door scientific research, selection of students from among workers and peasants with practical experience, "July 21" workers' universities, and the return of university graduates to production as workers and farmers as "ultra-Left" or for "show" or alleges that "this is only a formality" and wants to cut them all down so that the mire of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism could surge again into these battlegrounds.

At present, the people are able to recognize more clearly that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing advertises--"White expertise is harmless" and "White expertise is beneficial"--are out-and-out bourgeois arguments and a corrosive to the intellectuals and the young people. It will undermine the Party leadership, the revolution in the superstructure and the socialist economic base, and it is a dangerous enemy capable of bringing disaster upon the state and the people. If it is beneficial, it could only be beneficial to the landlords and the bourgeoisie and to reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism. To the socialist revolution and construction and to the broad masses of people, it can only be harmful. We must bear firmly in mind the teachings of Chairman Mao, persistently place proletarian politics in command of vocational work and technology, uphold the unity of politics and technology, and advance along the Red-and-expert road.

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REVOLUTION IN ART AND LITERATURE

The Orientation of the Revolution in Literature and Art Brooks No Alteration

by

Feng Hua (冯华)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 28, 1976)

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicdts--for reversing the verdicts of and settling scores with the great proletarian cultural revolution--thus directly stretching his hand to the literary and art circles and ferociously clamored for "rectifying" the literary and art circles. What did he want to "rectify"? When laid bare, he wanted to counter-attack in revenge, suppress the proletariat through rectification, elevate the landlord and bourgeois classes and "rectify" literature and art back to the old revisionist road of the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution. We will never agree to this.

Socialist literature and art is the tool with which the proletariat wages struggle against the bourgeoisie. It must, in accordance with the demands of the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link to reflect actual life and serve proletarian politics. According to the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the "rectification" of literature and art must first replace the key link of class struggle with the sinister program of "taking three directives as the key link" and replace Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art with the revisionist black line in literature and art. He vigorously advocates the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

When this wind was whipped up, for a time, such absurd arguments as "class struggle is not necessarily found everywhere in life" and "emphasis on depicting class struggle is somewhat absolute" emerged in large numbers. However, we must never think that Teng Hsiao-p'ing really does not want any class struggle. No. He has never ceased to wage struggle against the proletariat.

Before the great cultural revolution, he precisely followed Liu Shao-ch'i in supporting the "four fellows" in pushing the revisionist line in literature and art and heavily polluted the atmosphere in literary and art circles. At that time, the landlord and bourgeois classes, which had been overthrown long ago in actual life, continued to brandish their swords and occupy the dominant position on the literary and art stage. Precisely because the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing wanted to erect monuments and write biographies for emperors and princes, queens and ministers, he advocated that "starting from the three sage kings and the five virtuous emperors up to the present day," "360 plays should be written, and with each play staged every day, this can last a year." In doing this, he sought nothing more than to corrupt the people's minds with

feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, disintegrate the socialist economic base and serve capitalist restoration.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, the torrent of the literary and art revolution exemplified by model revolutionary plays has swept away the mire of the revisionist black line in literature and art, driven the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties off the literary and art stage and swept them into the garbage pile of history. The model revolutionary plays have molded a series of heroic images of the proletariat which stand majestically and radiate their splendor on the stage of socialist literature and art.

The unrepentant capitalist-roader bitterly hates and mortally fears the excellent situation in the revolution in literature and art. He spreads rumors, shoots arrows from the dark and attacks the revolutionary model plays and the revolution in literature and art by fair means or foul. In short, Teng Hsiao-p'ing arbitrarily repudiates and hurls all kinds of abuse against the works loved by the proletariat but admires wholeheartedly and pounds the table in applause of the works opposed by the proletariat. Please look, can this really be the dying out of class struggle? No, this means staging a rival show against the proletariat and mounting frantic attacks against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggles. The principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The target of the socialist revolution is the bourgeoisie with main emphasis on the capitalist-roaders in power in the Party. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and smashed their revisionist line. This is the great practice of millions upon millions of the people to combat and prevent revisionism and is a great struggle in which the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao says, "All literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") Proletarian literature and art must serve the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, it must inevitably take the reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and in particular, the reflection of the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders, and the molding of heroic images of the proletariat steeled to maturity in the struggle as its main task and glorious mission.

Out of his bourgeois reactionary stand and world outlook, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously opposed the accomplishment of this glorious task by literary and art works. He left after seeing half of the film Ch'un-miao and repeatedly condemned it as "ultra-Left." What "ultra-Left"! This was entirely a malicious vilification of the great cultural revolution. He screamed and cursed in this way because Ch'un-miao exposed the scar of his

ulcer, hit his vitals and made him see his own repulsive features on the screen and his inevitable doom and the doom of the class which he represented.

The raging fire of the great cultural revolution burns up the capitalist-roader Tu Wen-chieh on the screen and the pain is felt in Teng Hsiao-p'ing's heart down the stage. This tells us from the negative side that the revolutionary writers and artists must take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, strive to reflect the brilliant course followed by the proletariat and broad masses of people in our country in waging struggle against class enemies at home and abroad under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party for seizing and consolidating political power. In particular, they must strive to reflect the life of struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, properly depict the victorious struggle waged by the revolutionary people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line against the capitalist-roaders in the Party so that literature and art can better serve proletarian politics.

A salient feature in the reversal of verdicts in literary and art circles by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is to direct the spearhead of attack against the model revolutionary plays. He nonsensically says that the model revolutionary plays "blossom alone" and "the tickets for model plays can no longer be sold." This is entirely a slander with an ulterior object in view.

We know that the model revolutionary plays are the hallmark of the proletarian revolution in literature and art as well as the pearl of proletarian literature and art born in the violent struggle against the revisionist black line in literature and art. The revolutionary model plays enthusiasically mold images of proletarian heroes who lord it over the world and dazzlingly and majestically stand on the stage of socialist literature and art. They drive the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, demons and monsters off the stage and reverse once again the history that has been reversed. They actually practice Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, enthusiastically eulogize the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the various historical periods of the revolution in our country and profoundly reflect the laws and characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period.

The model revolutionary plays are already known to every family and household. They have gone deep into people's hearts, aroused the people's revolutionary fighting spirit and played the combat role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy." (Ibid.) Spurred by the model revolutionary plays, there has been rapid development in literature, the drama, the cinema, music, the dance, ballad singing and story-telling, the fine arts and photography. It is really a prosperous and vigorous revolutionary scene with many flowers rivaling for gorgeousness and the garden full of spring. However, such an excellent situation in the revolution in literature and art, is, in the eyes of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, a dreary situation where "one single flower blossoms alone." This has fully exposed his adamant bias of the reactionary class.

In the foregone years when the revolution in Peking opera just began, it was Teng Hsiao-p'ing who, unable to restrain himself, leaped forth to voice opposition saying, "I raise both hands in favor of the reform of the drama, but I do not like to see it." His "raising both hands in favor" was a deceitful lie, and his "not liking to see it" was the actual truth. He stubbornly refused to see Raid on the White Tiger Regiment especially staged for him before the great proletarian cultural revolution, but indicated his desire to see an old play called Exchanged Marriages Between Sisters of the Lü opera. After the great cultural revolution, he slandered the model plays and revolutionary literary and art works like Ch'un-miao, but was full of interest in things with the opposite style.

"There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause." (Ibid.) The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing's hatred for revolutionary literary and art works is determined by his reactionary class nature, and there is nothing strange in this connection. He loves the trash of feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art because he wants to use such trash to corrupt and lull the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people, so as to turn them into his reactionary tool for waging class struggle against the proletariat and restoring capitalism. He clamors for rectifying literature and art, and his so-called "rectification" is to seize proletarian leadership in literary and art circles. He knows very well that his revisionist program and line must be implemented by a revisionist sinister body.

In order to usurp leadership in literary and art circles, he openly stated that "rectification seeks to rectify the leading body." Actually, he wanted to mobilize troops to chastize the ranks of proletarian writers and artists who fought their way out in the great struggle between two lines. Meanwhile, he vigorously carried out fraudulent deals for restoration such as "calling to office those who have retired into obscurity" and "recruiting recluses" and wanted to restore in a hurry the revisionist black line in literature and art.

The arch unrepentant capitalst-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing's desire to reverse the verdict of the proletarian revolution in literature and art is a daydream. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have long ago drawn their conclusion on the old literature and art of those seventeen years. Chairman Mao points out, "Problems abound in all forms of art such as the drama, ballads, music, the fine arts, the dance, the cinema, poetry and literature, and the people involved are numerous; in many departments very little has been achieved so far in socialist transformation. The 'dead' still dominate the many departments." In addition, he points out that if the old Ministry of Culture "is not reformed, it will become the ministry of emperors, ministers and generals, the ministry of scholars and beauties and the ministry of dead foreigners."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and at the same time smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by them in literary and art circles, and seized back the leadership usurped by them in the department of literature

and art. The revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays has won brilliant victories and has basically changed the rule of the revisionist black line in literature and art for seventeen years in literary and art circles.

Today, on the battlefield of socialist literature and art, the proletariat has exercised dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the situation of the proletarian revolution in literature and art is excellent. "Orioles sing and swallows whirl everywhere" and "past scenes are transformed." The proletariat and the revolutionary people will never let the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing alter the orientation of the revolution in literature and art but will repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles, further consolidate and develop the great fruits of the revolution in literature and art, defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in literature and art!

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Strive To Portray the Acuteness of the Struggle Against the Capitalist-Roaders

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1976)

The struggle of the proletariat against the power-holders following the capitalist road within the Party is a most concentrated and acute manifestation of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the period of socialism. It has a direct bearing on the destiny and future of the Party and the state. Unfolded in depth at present, the great struggle to criticize the arch unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has cogently proved this point. Therefore, once the literary creative works strive to depict the acuteness and the serious meaning of the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders and reflect the essence of the life of class struggle in the period of socialism, they will "wake up the masses of people and inspire them" to actively plunge into the struggle against the capitalist-roaders and win a victory for the proletariat.

None of those who have seen the film Ch'un-miao will ever forget "the death of Hsiao Mei": Under the domination of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Tu Wen-chieh, head of the health center of the commune, was revelled in the so-called "recuperative therapy," took no heed of the life and death of the poor and lower-middle peasants and let Hsiao Mei succumb to her illness at the gate of the health center, without lifting a finger to help her. At this time, the audience could not help joining the protagonist of the film Ch'un-miao in crying out in anger: "We just can't take this any more!"

In reading the long poem A Train Speeds Toward Peking, when the readers come to the part about capitalist-roader Fan P'u-hsin, who, in a vain attempt to disrupt the great cultural revolution by disrupting production, picks up a stone and "poises to break the bright headlamp," they, just as the locomotive engineer A Pin in the poem does, will "burn with the surging anger" and strongly feel the need for the proletariat to seize power from the capitalist-roaders!

When reading these stories of acute and heated class struggle, people--as if thunders keep roaring in their ears and waves churning in their chests--will deeply feel that in the period of socialism, the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main danger in restoring capitalism and the proletariat must at all times heighten its vigilance and be good at distinguishing and exposing them and waging resolute struggle against them.

Of course, the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders finds concrete expression in various forms in real life, and literary creations can portray it in various forms and with due regard to their concrete ideological contents. But they must point out that the capitalist-roaders are the main danger in restoring capitalism and dare to sharpen contradictions in their stories and depict the acuteness of the struggle between restoration and

counter-restoration, thus encouraging the people to struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

For instance, in the medium-length novel Main Team, the head-on struggle between the heroic figure Liang Tung and the unrepentant capitalist-roader P'an Yao-pao, is mainly waged in the form of political struggle and theoretical struggle. Likewise, it fully reflects the acuteness of the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines. Look, to create the "theoretical basis" for restoring the outdated rules and regulations aimed at "supervising, strangling and suppressing" the masses, P'an Yao-pao brings out Engels' "On Authority" and vigorously argues: "Engels said, to get rid of authority in big industry is to get rid of industry itself,.... I suspect that the method of work adopted by some of our comrades may ruin our industrial production." What a terrible scoundrel! Yet, Liang Tung readily sees through P'an Yao-pao's distortion of Engels' work and fights back tit for tat. He points out, "Engels put it well: 'Revolution is undoubtedly the most authoritative thing in the world.' Our difference really is not whether we want authority or not but what kind of 'authority' we want." Here there is no clash of knives and axes but it is really a close combat and a serious trial of strength between classes! In the novel, hasn't Ling Ching-sheng, a new cadre who charged forward together with Liang Tung in the great cultural revolution, been captured by P'an Yao-pao's argument because he did not study the works of Marx and Lenin? As we read about this debate, we very naturally think of Lenin's teaching, "Without an adequately reliable philosophical basis, we cannot perseveringly struggle against the invasion of bourgeois ideas and the restoration of the bourgeois world outlook."

We must see that as representatives of the proletariat and the revolutionary masses, the heroic figures must persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and that as representatives of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, the capitalist-roaders want to promote revisionism and restore capitalism. With the deepening of the revolution, the struggle between them gradually intensifies to assume an extremely acute form. This is a natural trend in the development of history and is dictated by the law of class struggle in the period of socialism. Therefore, in the literary creations, effort must be made, from the plane of the Party's basic line, to explore the class bases of the two contradictory aspects, unfurl the background of the era of struggle and portray the concrete struggle told in a given literary work as an organic part of the close combat between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie at that time, thus fundamentally laying bare the irreconciliability of the contradictions and clashes between the heroic figures and the capitalist-roaders and spelling out the trend of invariable and gradual sharpening in the development of class struggle. Only in this way, can we really present the internal basis of the intensification of contradictions, can our works tug at the heartstrings of the readers.

In the novel On the Eve, close attention is paid to describing the struggle between heroic figure Fang Chuang-t'ao and capitalist-roader Ch'en Wen-hai: On the education front on the eve of the great cultural revolution, the revisionist educational line still occupies a dominating position but the development of socialist revolution and construction does not allow

such a situation to continue. Fang Chuang-t'ao is a descendant of revolutionaries who had bitter memories and deep class hatred of the past. He is also a Communist Party member who has assiduously armed himself with Mao Tsetung thought and has got tempered in the practice of class struggle. He consciously realizes that the proletariat must thoroughly change the features of the school. Working with him and backing him are revolutionary cadres like Chao Feng, a deputy secretary of the school Party branch, revolutionary intellectuals like young teacher Li Ming, the broad masses of workers represented by Yang Ping and the poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Lo Ch'ang-lin. What about Ch'en Wen-hai? He enters the period of socialism, taking with him the stand and world outlook of the bourgeois democrats. He monopolizes full power over the school in regard to affairs of the Party, the government and teaching. He represents the bourgeoisie in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat in Chingchiang Middle School. Standing around him are bourgeois intellectuals like language teacher P'eng Chia-lu, hidden class enemies like mathematics teacher T'ang Hsi-ch'u, students' parents like Chung Ch'ang-jung who teaches his children with the "Three-Character Rhyme" and capitalist-roaders of a higher level like Kao Chih-kuang, head of the propaganda department of the CCP Municipal Committee. Therefore, after reading the novel, people not only feel the veracity and creditability of the acute struggle between Fang and Ch'en but also see that this struggle reflects the great decisive battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the educational front and is an inevitable life-or-death struggle between the two classes.

In dealing with the struggle against the capitalist-roaders, some works always try every means to get the capitalist-roaders involved with a political and historical problem, as if this is the only way to express the acuteness of the struggle. In fact, the emergence of capitalist-roaders has its deep-seated social causes and in no way should people become capitalist-roaders simply because they have political and historical problems. In promoting capitalist restoration, the capitalist-roaders represent the interests and aspirations of the new and old bourgeoisie. Therefore, even if the historical problem of the capitalist-roaders is put aside, and only by presenting the real struggle well, we can likewise describe the acuteness of struggle.

For instance, in the novel Swirling Snow Greets Spring, presented in contrast with the heroic figure Sung T'ieh-pao are two unrepentant capitalist-roaders, Ting Chih-chin, a hidden renegade, and Ch'en I-feng who has no political and historical problems. The writer vividly portrays Sung T'ieh-pao's struggles with Ch'en I-feng and with Ting Chih-chin similarly as life-or-death class struggle. Look, after the series of his plots to disrupt the battle of production at the Huyingshan Iron Mine have ended in failure, Ting Chih-chin acts in collusion with a hidden agent Fei Chi in drilling a hole from the hydrographic station to the main tunnel and putting dynamites in it, in a vain attempt to blast the main tunnel at one stroke and bury Sung T'ieh-pao and a large group of workers alive. This is wicked indeed. To prove the "correctness" of his order to stop the work on the main tunnel before the great cultural revolution and to reverse the verdict, Sung T'ieh-pao and the broad masses of mining workers have put on him during the great cultural revolution, Ch'en I-feng, too, under the pretext of an investigation,

flagrantly suggests putting dynamites in the slide which has been propped up and conducting a so-called "sabotage test." Isn't this a likewise breath-taking sight?

It can be seen that the key link lies not in whether presenting the capitalist-roaders' historical problems or not but in that: When coming to the political and historical problem, we should organically link it with the real struggle to give better expression to the complexity and acuteness of the real struggle, instead of replacing or underplaying the acuteness of the real struggle. On this point, some works have made gratifying attempts, giving us useful revelation.

The recent counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square is a natural result of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vigorous efforts to push the revisionist line opposite to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It has once again shown in a profound way the serious meaning of the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders. The combat task of proletarian literary creations is to strive to portray, from the plane of the Party's basic line, the acuteness of this struggle so that the readers can see clearly that the "capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" and the broad revolutionary masses will be inspired to carry the struggle against the capitalist-roaders through to the end and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end!

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

School Graduate Settled in Countryside
Analyses Teng Hsiao-p'ing Fallacy

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 10, 1976)

"refute 'theory of the material base'" by chou huan-tao, a 19-year-old middle school graduate who settled in a rural area of east china's shantung province in 1974, analyses the crimes of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping in opposing the restriction of bourgeois right.

in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside", chou huan-tao went to settle in the nanchang people's commune in tsining county and is now deputy secretary of the commune's communist youth league committee. he has made a careful study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and taken copious notes. his article, based on this study and criticism of revisionism, reads in part as follows:

the struggle for and against restriction of bourgeois right is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines during the period of socialism. since china's nation-wide liberation, the chieftains of revisionist lines all opposed the great struggle of the proletariat to restrict bourgeois right and instead tried to consolidate and extend it. teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, reveals his true features on this question.

teng hsiao-ping cooked up the notion that "there must be a material base for restricting bourgeois right; how can we restrict it without such a base?" he meant that it was premature in new china to restrict bourgeois right since the "material base" was lacking. therefore, he argued, the primary task at present was to develop production and only later could the question of restricting bourgeois right be put on the agenda. this "theory of the material base", founded on the reactionary theory of productive forces, is out-and-out anti-marxist. it is an important theoretical basis of his revisionist programme "taking the three directives as the key link".

what in fact is the basis for restricting bourgeois right? at the end of 1974, in his important directive on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our great leader chairman mao said: "in a word, china is a socialist country. before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. even now she practises

an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. what is different is that the system of ownership has been changed." "our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted." in these words, we are explicitly told that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basis and condition for restricting bourgeois right. socialist society is "a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism" (lenin: "economics and politics in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat"). bourgeois right is part and parcel of moribund capitalism. to carry the socialist revolution forward, the proletariat must restrict bourgeois right under proletarian dictatorship, must turn up the soil that engenders capitalism so as to create conditions for the final elimination of the bourgeoisie and the ultimate realization of communism. therefore, one must first grasp class struggle and the over-all dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in order to restrict bourgeois right.

teng hsiao-ping, however, alleged that there must be a "material base" for restricting bourgeois right, categorically opposing the marxist theory of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. his notion is extremely reactionary both in theory and practice.

is there any relation between a material base and bourgeois right? this must be answered affirmatively. one important reason why bourgeois right continues to exist in socialist society is that material wealth is still not ample. until our country can provide our 800 million people with sufficient products to each according to need, it has to continue to practise commodity production, exchange through money and distribution according to work. this shows that bourgeois right is inevitable for a certain historical period. however, like all other things, it is bound to come to an end; this is an objective law independent of man's will. we now recognize it in order to eliminate it in the future. since bourgeois right exists and can only be restricted at present under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the growth of capitalist factors in town and countryside and the emergence of new bourgeois elements are inevitable and even efforts to restrict bourgeois right meet censure and opposition from the old and new bourgeoisie inside and outside the party. this reflects the sharp and complex class struggle during the period of socialism. such being the historical reality of present-day china, bourgeois right must be restricted in order to prevent a capitalist restoration and build a still more powerful socialist material base.

to raise the notion of not restricting bourgeois right at present but postponing this until communism brings a tremendous abundance of material wealth is tantamount to abandoning the goal of communism and relinquishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. is a material base absolutely necessary for the restriction of bourgeois right? during the war years, material conditions were harsh but, led by chairman mao, we remained full of vigour and vitality by maintaining equality between officers and men, uniting the army and the people as one, combating the bourgeois sense of hierarchy and upholding communist ideology. the paris commune, too, lacked a powerful material base during its existence, but it did a lot to restrict bourgeois right and adopted many effective revolutionary measures. although china's social productive forces have grown considerably and its material conditions are far better than before, teng hsiao-ping insists that the conditions needed for restricting bourgeois right still do not at all exist excl. prejudice is farther from truth than ignorance. let's take a look at the soviet union, that "developed socialist country" which can well claim to have a powerful material base. it is precisely there that bourgeois right, rather than being restricted, has been extended and even the bourgeois right abolished in lenin's time has been restored. this shows that the crux of the matter as regards restricting bourgeois right lies in following a marxist-leninist line. it is not difficult to see that teng hsiao-ping's "theory of the material base" is an absurdity pure and simple, the real purpose of which is to advocate the reactionary theory of productive forces. we know that this theory was precisely the weapon used by the old-time opportunists in attacking and opposing the proletarian revolution. before the proletariat seized political power they alleged that the necessary conditions and material base were lacking and that the revolution had to wait until production had been expanded and the conditions provided so that socialism could be built. then after the proletariat seized political power, they again used the theory of productive forces to oppose continuing the revolution. this was the way of the old revisionists bernstein, kautsky, trotsky and bukharin and of the new revisionists khrushchov, brezhnev, liu shao-chi and lin piao. now teng hsiao-ping is following in their footsteps with the same arguments. there have been, there still are and there will continue to be people who use the reactionary theory of productive forces to oppose the advance of the proletariat, and we must heighten our vigilance a hundred-fold against such people.

chairman mao recently pointed out sharply: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist

road." the fundamental reason for teng hsiao-ping's opposition to the restriction of bourgeois right and all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is that "with the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire." the numerous new socialist things that have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution have restricted bourgeois right and touched the interests of those "high-ranking officials" who practise revisionism. to restrict bourgeois right is to root out the very life of the bourgeoisie. confronting this threat to their continued existence, how could the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party not be panic-stricken? and that is exactly how it is. as their chief representative, teng hsiao-ping had to come forward to oppose it.

practice tells us that the material base for socialism could not exist unless bourgeois right was restricted and all-round proletarian dictatorship was exercised over the bourgeoisie. if we do not criticize the concept of bourgeois right, forget about the objective fact that "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale" (lenin: "'left-wing' communism, an infantile disorder'"), and let the old bourgeoisie stage a comeback in politics and the economy and let the new bourgeoisie develop in large numbers, then not only would we be unable to build a strong material base but the socialist system would degenerate. we must never forget the lesson of the degeneration of the soviet union. precisely because of this, our party under the leadership of chairman mao since the founding of new china has never ceased the great struggle to restrict bourgeois right or halted on the courageous advance toward communism. the many new socialist things that have sprung up during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have, in particular, sharply restricted bourgeois right and strengthened the all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. the historical experience of the international communist movement gives repeated proof that whether bourgeois right is restricted or enlarged is in essence a major question of whether one practises marxism or revisionism.

since socialist society is "in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges" (karl marx: "critique of the gotha programme"), we cannot arbitrarily abolish all bourgeois right. but neither does this mean that we can do nothing about it. we have every possibility for creating spiritual and material conditions to restrict bourgeois right so that it can be eliminated step by step. the paris commune did this, as did the russian proletariat led by lenin after the october revolution; today, chairman mao is leading our party in restricting bourgeois right and creating

conditions that will make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or to arise anew. the day will certainly come when bourgeois right will be put into the museum of history along with spinning wheel, the bronze axe and other antiquities. this is the inevitable trend of history and no one can prevent it.

teng hsiao-ping tried in every way to oppose the restriction of bourgeois right, and this proves by negative example that we have done well and right. the revolution is advancing and struggle will continue for a long time to come. in the current great struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt, we must conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions, keep firm hold of the key link of class struggle, make efforts to grasp the characteristics and laws of revolutionary struggle under socialism and strive to win still greater victories.

WORKER-WRITERS

Peking Workers Write Short Stories in Praise of Great Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

the collection of short stories "toward the morning sun" by 30 worker-authors has been hailed in many articles and comments in journals and magazines in peking during the last five months. the stories vividly reflect different aspects of the fighting course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the amateur authors are workers from six outstanding factories in peking -- the peking feb. 7 rolling stock plant, the nankou rolling stock parts plant, the hsinhua printing house, the peking general knitwear mill, the peichiao timber mill and the peking no. 2 chemical works. the workers and cadres of these factories have accumulated much experience in the struggle-criticism-transformation of the great cultural revolution.

the short stories, based on the struggle in these factories, have a variety of themes and are full of militancy.

some stories are woven around heroic proletarian revolutionary rebels and expose the class essence of the party persons in power taking the capitalist road who tried to suppress the revolutionary masses, sabotage the great cultural revolution and restore

capitalism. some stories take the party rectification and party building as the theme and sing the praises of the invigorated attitude among the party members and in the three-in-one combination leadership, and the new mental world of the old, middle aged and young cadres. the stories hail the take-over of the superstructure by the working class, depicting them entering the universities and maturing in the struggles there. a number of stories in the collection describe the vigorous mass movement of learning from taching in industry.

all these works are powerful criticisms of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping who attempted to reverse correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution and rejected the new socialist things.

most of the authors of the stories in the collection are young workers who have had no writing experience before. however, they have witnessed the profound and tremendous changes brought about by the great cultural revolution. some of them were pioneering red guards in the earlier stage of the revolution. they have profound class feelings for the great cultural revolution. the party capitalist-roaders' wanton opposition to the cultural revolution aroused their anger and indignation so they took up their pens to defend it and rebuff the class enemies.

the worker-authors familiar with the fighting course of the great cultural revolution have assiduously studied chairman mao's works and instructions and his brilliant article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they have upheld the party's basic line and taken class struggle as the key link in studying life, analyzing character and making artistic generalization. they have tried hard to create images of the heroic workers who persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in portraying the revolutionary masses' struggle against the party capitalist-roaders, the authors discussed in detail the new changes of the class relations and main contradictions during the historical period of socialism so as to attain a penetrating insight into the question of the capitalist-roaders.

the authors also learned from the experience in creating proletarian heroes in the model revolutionary theatrical works. with profound working class feelings for the great cultural revolution, they have created many impressive artistic images.

the author of "taking in the fresh" is a new party member admitted during the great cultural revolution. he was deeply impressed with the party's renewed vigour after ridding itself of the stale and taking in the fresh

during the great cultural revolution. he gives a vivid portrait of a new party member who emerged in the early stage of that period, keeps the great goal of communism in heart, dares to go against the stream and is good at uniting the masses. the story is in praise of the new generation growing and maturing in the great cultural revolution.

the author of the story "women pathbreakers" made a detail study of outstanding deeds of women workers and their inner life. she successfully reflects the new mental outlook of the women in new china.

the collection has had strong support from the six factories. when writing the story "woman carpenter", its worker-author from the peichiao timber mill got enthusiastic help from the mill's leadership and his fellow workers, who held several meetings to collect materials for the story.

GYMNASTICS

Gymnastics Popular Among Children in South China Town

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 9, 1976)

many schools and kindergartens in the new south china industrial town of kiangmen give gymnastics training to over 1,800 children.

the children of this town with a population of 140,000 took 16 first places in the kunming venue of the 1974 national junior gymnastics championship. at the third national games held in peking last year kiangmen middle school students placed first and second in the boys' all-round event. 14 of its youngsters have been recruited in the last few years for the national youth team, the p.l.a. "august 1" team and the kwangtung provincial gymnastics team.

the city has followed chairman mao's teaching: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture" in developing its school gymnastics courses.

the aimin primary school's work illustrates this. all the teachers do exercises with the students every day. they also make sports gears together with the students. when some students missed their lessons because of a contest, the teachers helped them after school hours.

the children's spare-time sports school set up by the kiangmen sports committee was cited at the third national games as an advanced unit in promoting sports activities among the people. this extra-curricular school gives courses in gymnastics, basketball, table tennis, swimming, rifle and pistol practice.

the 40 students in the gymnastics class were sent by their primary and middle schools so that these promising athletes would improve their skills and also go to other schools to coach. in general, middle school students once a week do coaching in primary schools and primary school pupils help kindergarten children.

the spare-time sports school pays serious attention to training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause by providing political study and having the youngsters perform for workers and peasants. workers and poor and lower-middle peasants take the opportunity of such get-togethers to help the young people understand class struggle and line struggle. the students are taught "to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, use playing skills to perform for them and become one of them when they grow up." these students also have above average scholastic marks. an average of one-third of the spare-time sports school students are commended every year for "keeping fit, studying diligently and working well". 88 percent of them have joined either the communist youth league, the red guards or little red guards.

huang hsi-fen, who attended the gymnastics class at the spare-time sports school until she graduated from middle school in 1975, lives in the countryside on the outskirts of the town in line with chairman mao's teaching. apart from taking part in collective labour she popularizes children's gymnastics in her production brigade. poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised the children's gymnastics performance she organized at a recent sports meet.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Crops Are Growing Well Following the Completion of Spring Planting

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

the enthusiasm for socialism aroused among rural cadres and peasants by the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is reflected in this year's accelerated spring planting.

the transplanting of early rice has been completed throughout southern china and in most places the paddy rice shows sturdy growth. in northern china, sowing of such autumn crops as maize, sorghum, millet and soya bean is finished and the young shoots are already lush green. young cotton plants are also coming up sturdily in both southern and northern china.

in the current struggle, which has been initiated and is led by chairman mao, the rural cadres and peasants studied chairman mao's teachings during the spring sowing and criticized the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" preached by teng hsiao-ping, the unrepentant party capitalist-roader. they also criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the tendency to lay one-sided emphasis on the productive forces.

all this study and criticism heightened their awareness of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and they implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

the temperature was lower than previous years in most parts of china during the last winter-spring period. persistent cold rain affected southern china while northern china was hit by drought. this made spring sowing difficult. rice seedlings rotted in the cold rain and transplanting had to be deferred. but cadres and peasants made up for lost time by concentrating manpower, draft animals and mechanical rice transplanters and working round the clock whenever the weather held. in their soaring socialist enthusiasm, they completed the task earlier than previous years and the work was better done than before.

in hunan and kwangtung provinces, in particular, where rice seedlings were hard hit by cold weather and drizzle, commune peasants worked against time transplanting so that the early rice acreage this year was greater than last year.

in cotton growing shensi province the peasants coped with the cold spring by storing reserve seeds and

cultivating more seedlings. as the soil temperature remained low after sowing and affected sprouting, they transplanted cotton seedling. in this way they completed cotton sowing in good time.

in most areas hit by drought, the existing irrigation facilities stood the commune peasants in good stead. where irrigation facilities were insufficient, the commune peasants fetched water in buckets, watered the fields manually and completed sowing according to schedule.

in spring sowing the cadres and peasants, guided by the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", planned their work in such a way so as to meet the state targets for grain as well as cotton, oil-bearing and other industrial crops.

at present both the revolution and production are in an excellent situation in the vast countryside. the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt is deepening.

in early rice growing areas the peasants weeded and top-dressed the fields and took preventive measures against insect pests and plant diseases in the warm weather of mid-may. most fields have been cultivated and top-dressed once or twice over and measures have also been taken to protect the young cotton plants.

COAL MINES

Chinese Mines Top Half-Yearly Production Plan Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

the hanhsing metallurgical mining administration in north china and a number of coal mines in hopei province and in northeast and east china topped their production plans for the first half of this year under the impetus of the anti-right deviationist struggle.

by mid-may, the hanhsing metallurgical mining administration had fulfilled its half-yearly iron ore production plan, at reduced cost and with high quality, setting an all-time high for similar periods.

in the current anti-right deviationist struggle, miners in the administration have been conscientiously

studying chairman mao's important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and on the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind. meetings were held everywhere, in galleries and workshops, dormitories and dining rooms to criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" dished up by teng hsiao-ping and to condemn his crimes in stirring up the right deviationist wind to restore capitalism. this has fired the miners' socialist enthusiasm to win higher coal output.

in the chienshan and kuchen open-cut mines, whose scattered deposits are situated in deep gullies, coal extraction and transportation is difficult. but, in revolutionary spirit, the miners have surmounted the problems and fulfilled state plans by a big margin month after month since the beginning of this year. in the fushan iron mine, thanks to the technical innovation movement, stripping, iron ore output and tunnelling footage reached their highest levels since the mine was opened up.

the hsinglung coal mine in hopei province fulfilled its coal production plan for the first six month of this year 41 days ahead of time. major economic and technical targets including tunnelling footage, stripping, timber consumption, production efficiency and profit hit all-time highs with record lowering of costs.

since the beginning of this year, criticism and repudiation meetings have been held at which miners have made use of the great changes taking place in the cultural revolution to criticize the fallacy "the present is not as good as the past" spread by teng hsiao-ping and to denounce his crimes of negating the cultural revolution. before the cultural revolution, the hsinglung coal mine had come to a standstill owing to interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. during the cultural revolution, criticism of the revisionist line and the development of socialist new things promoted production. coal output in 1975 was double that of 1965. criticism of teng hsiao-ping in the current anti-right deviationist struggle has imbued the miners with great enthusiasm. the eleven major tunnelling teams of the mine working on difficult geological formations topped state tunnelling and mining quotas for the first quarter of this year.

the chitaiho mining administration in heilungkiang province fulfilled its quotas ahead of time for the first half of this year; the quota for coal production was reached 41 days ahead of schedule and its quota for tunnelling length was reached 65 days ahead of schedule. these are the highest records in the 18 years of this mine's history.

the party committee of the mining administration led miners in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's teachings on the dictatorship of the proletariat. 2,800 theoretical activists have been trained in study classes run at all levels. with them in the lead, miners in the administration held 3,400 meetings to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this roused the initiative of the people in grasping revolution and promoting production, thus pushing the rapid growth of coal production.

state plans for the first half of this year were also fulfilled ahead of time by the chihsing coal mine under the shuangyashan mining administration in heilungkiang province, the shuoli coal mine under the huaipei mining administration in anhwei province, the hsiaoho coal mine under the weitung mining administration in kweichow province and the no. 1 coal mine under the shihtanching mining administration in the ningsia hui autonomous region.

METEORITES

Study of Kirin Meteorite Shower Shows Importance of Mass Participation in Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

helped by the masses, chinese scientists have solved a number of theoretical problems through studying the meteorite shower which fell on march 8 in the kirin area of the northeast china province of kirin. this is dealt with in an article in the no. six issue of the journal "red flag" written by the joint survey team of the chinese academy of sciences, kirin province and kirin city.

for example, both foreign and chinese scientific literature has hitherto provided only vague descriptions of the difference between the sound of a meteor exploding and the sound of the fragmentation of a meteorite. this matter was quickly clarified by the scientists on the basis of the information provided by the local people. in addition, the scientists learned about sounds of some other kinds which have never been recorded in books. this is of great value for the theoretical study concerning the flight of meteors in the atmosphere.

entitled "a lively example of mass participation in scientific research", the article says: "without the participation of the local people, it would have been impossible for the survey team to complete its work in just one month."

it says that there is a diversity of opinion at home and abroad concerning the temperature of stone meteorites at the time of their falling on the earth. this is another theoretical problem in the study of stone meteorites. shortly after the meteorites fell on march 8, people tested their temperature by feeling them or putting pieces of frozen earth on them. and through extensive interviews, the scientists arrived at the understanding that stone meteorites must be burning hot at the time of their falling on the earth.

facts such as these, the article points out, tell us that "theory is based on practice". the practice of the masses in their hundreds of millions is the source of theory, and their participation in scientific research promotes the development of theory. if those engaged in the study of basic theory are cut off from the masses and practice, their research is like water without a source.

the scientists received a profound education from the local people who are dedicated to the public interests and do their utmost to help promote the development of the country's sciences. when they learned the importance of the research, the local people voluntarily handed over to the state the meteorites they had picked up. "this contrasts with what happens in capitalist countries where meteorites have to be paid for. the bourgeois attitude is that of a few bourgeois intellectuals who, regarding knowledge as their private property, keep secret the scientific data they collect", the article says.

"through the study of the kirin meteorite shower", the scientists declare, "we deepened our understanding of the question of whom to rely on in scientific research, the masses or a handful of specialists. it is a question of political line, of world outlook."

owing to the predominance of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, meteorite investigation and research work before the great proletarian cultural revolution was completely cut off from the worker-peasant-soldier masses. the specialists did not fully display their enthusiasm for socialism, their minds being contaminated by the bourgeois idea of working for personal fame and gain. only a few meteorites were collected, and the study of these was insufficient. even the textbooks were exclusively devoted to foreign things.

since the cultural revolution began in 1966, the revisionist line in science and technology has been penetratingly criticized, and the initiative and creative power of both the masses and specialists have been brought into play. this has yielded gratifying results in the investigation and study of meteorites. new meteorite sites have been discovered one after another and comparatively deep-going research work has been done on some meteorites. for the first time in china a number of fairly difficult items of research have been undertaken; some items are up to internationally advanced standards.

no investigation was made when, in 1958, people of nantan county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region discovered evidences of an iron meteorite shower which occurred during the ming dynasty (a.d. 1368-1644). this important event for world study of iron meteorites remained unpublicized till the cultural revolution when a team of specialists, in co-operation with the local people, carried out a series of on-the-spot investigation and research efforts.

the article declares, referring to the current criticism of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, "we'll absolutely not allow him to overthrow the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution, negate its great gains and re-establish revisionist practices excl."

like all other branches of the natural sciences, the study of meteorites is a summation of the labouring people's experience in their protracted struggle against the nature. the chinese people were the first in world history to observe and record meteorites. there are written records going back as far as the spring and autumn period (b.c. 770-476) and the period of the warring states (b.c. 475-221). all the reactionary ruling classes in chinese history tried to fool the labouring people by describing meteors as heavenly omens of disaster. the article points out, "the minds of the labouring people in socialist china have been liberated under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are able to display their wisdom and ingenuity to the full thanks to the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this has enabled china to develop its research work of meteorites on a still firmer basis."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Football Team Plays Albanian Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 10, 1976)

the chinese youth football team and the "partisan" football team of albania had their first friendly competition in "qemal stafa" national stadium here yesterday.

among those watching the competition were x. spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, t. cami, minister of education and culture.

m. sadushi, vice-minister of people's defence, and r. malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

before the competition comrade x. spahiu met the leaders of the chinese team and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the competition proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere. players of both countries showed courage, tenacity and good sportsmanship. the keen competition won warm applause.

the chinese youth football team led by pu cheng-yu arrived here on june 4.

albanian minister of education and culture t. cami received all members of the chinese team on june 7.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

a bangladesh journalists' delegation led by enayetullah khan, chief editor of the "bangladesh times", flew in here today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

it was greeted at the airport by editor-in-chief of the "people's daily" lu ying, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency miao hai-ling, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration mao teh-hou and deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry wang chen.

fasiul alam khan, first secretary of the bangladesh embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Reception for Chinese Newsreel Film Group Given in Botswana

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Jun. 10, 1976)

botswana minister of public service and information d.k. kwelagobe gave a reception here yesterday in honour of the chinese newsreel film group.

acting president of botswana q.k.j. masire attended the reception.

also present on the occasion were botswana minister of commerce and industry g. chiepe and assistant minister of finance and development planning p.s. mmusi.

chinese ambassador to botswana chao cheng-yi was also present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of British Library Met and Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, met and feted all members of the delegation of the british library here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the delegation was led by d.t. richnell, director general of the reference division of the british library, and its members included e.b. ceadel, h.g. h. nelson, d. arrandale, a.d.s. roberts, w.h. liu and j. lust.

british ambassador to china e. youde and his wife were present at the banquet.

present were leading members of the peking library, the library of peking university and the library under the chinese academy of sciences.

the delegation arrived here on june 7. it will visit southern china before going home.

British Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Celebrate Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

british ambassador to china e. youde gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the birthday of her majesty queen elizabeth the second.

attending the reception were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications lo shu-chen, leading member of the ministry of education liu ai-feng, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china shen tu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang wen-lin, and deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chang tieh-fu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted felix greene, president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding and british writer, mrs. greene and their daughter. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Comoros Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with salim himidi, minister of internal affairs, and the comoros government delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were departmental director ho kung-kai and deputy departmental directors chou ming-chi and fu shun-ho of the foreign ministry.

China-Comoros Economic, Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of comoros was signed in peking this afternoon.

li chiang, chinese foreign trade minister, and salim himidi, minister of internal affairs of the comoros government, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned and members of the comoros government delegation were present at the signing ceremony.

Comoros Government Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

the comoros government delegation led by salim himidi, minister of internal affairs, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao kuan-hua and ho ying, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, hsueh na, yen chia-hua and fu shun-ho.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Chief of Staff General Mery Leaves Shanghai for Talien

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 10, 1976)

general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, and madame mery concluded their visit in shanghai and left for talien by special plane at noon today. they are being accompanied on the visit by yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

after their arrival in shanghai from sian on the afternoon of june 8, general and madame mery and their party were honoured at a banquet given by the p.l.a. shanghai garrison that evening. making toasts at the banquet, political commissar of the shanghai garrison li pao-chi and general mery wished the friendship between the two peoples and the two armies of china and france constant development.

yesterday morning, the distinguished french guests inspected a sea-borne unit under the p.l.a. east china sea fleet in the company of deputy chief of general staff yang cheng-wu. they were accorded a warm welcome by deputy commander of the p.l.a. naval force wang wan-lin who made a special trip to shanghai to greet them, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet kao hsi-tseng and the commanders and fighters of the unit. naval vessels moored along the whangpoo river gave a full-dress salute to the distinguished french guests as they were shown round the base. while visiting the vessel "changchiang (yangtze)", general mery was told by the captain that when chairman mao inspected the fleet in 1953 he wrote aboard the ship the brilliant

inscription for the navy: "in order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy."

general guy mery presented a souvenir badge of the french armed forces to the commanders and fighters of the navy unit. "i am deeply moved by the enthusiastic welcome accorded us by the naval troops," said the general. "profoundly impressed by the mental outlook of the naval fighters, we are rejoiced at a friendly country's determination to build its own powerful navy," he added.

general and madame mery viewed a military performance by the shanghai militia yesterday afternoon. shanghai militia men and women, red guards and little red guards demonstrated 13 items including antiaircraft artillery shooting at "enemy" planes, recoilless rifles bombarding "enemy" tanks, motorcycles crossing a demolished bridge and explosion of land mines detonated by chain reaction. their accurate shots and superb performance won the applause of the distinguished guests.

at the end of the performance, general mery went among the militiamen and shook hands with a 76-year-old retired worker and his 11-year-old grandson whose family makes up a militia squad by itself. he congratulated the militiamen on their good records.

the distinguished french guests paid a visit to the chiangnan shipyard where they were welcomed by the shipbuilders.

upon their arrival in shanghai and departure, general and madame mery and their party were greeted and seen off at the airport by political commissar li pao-chi and deputy commander kao hsi-tseng.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

jamaican prime minister michael manley monday received at jamaica house li chao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to jamaica, and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from kingston.

present on the occasion were david coore, vice prime minister of jamaica, and vivian blake, minister of marketing and commerce.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Madagascar President to Pay State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, will arrive in peking on june 11, 1976 for a state-visit to the people's republic of china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Madagascar

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" of june 11 carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished madagascar guests".

full text follows:

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, is due to arrive in peking today on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. president ratsiraka, who has twice visited china, is an old friend of the chinese people. travelling great distances from east africa to china, he is bringing with him the precious friendship of the madagascar people. with great joy, we extend a warm welcome to the distinguished madagascar guests.

the madagascar people are a great people with a glorious tradition of resistance against foreign aggression. they have advanced wave upon wave in a protracted and unremitting struggle to win national liberation. the chinese people are particularly overjoyed at the satisfactory achievements the madagascar government and people have scored in recent years in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture. in international affairs, the government of madagascar has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism; supporting the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america; working actively to strengthen african unity; standing for making the indian ocean a zone of peace, and thus making a useful contribution to the cause of the people in africa and the rest of the third world of unity against

imperialism and hegemonism and winning admiration from the people of various countries in the world. we are convinced that the madagascar government and people, under the leadership of president ratsiraka, will certainly achieve new success along the road of independent development.

at present, the great land of africa is advancing in giant strides. the daily awakening african people and the constantly strengthening african countries have become an important force in the third world's united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and played an increasingly important role in international affairs. but imperialism, colonialism and racialism are not reconciled to their defeat, and they are still seeking opportunities to engage in sabotage and create disturbances. in its contention for africa with the other superpower, that superpower which styles itself "the natural ally" of the african people, is ambitiously carrying out aggression and expansion in southern africa and is playing various intrigues to undermine the african countries' cause of unity for struggle. africa, however, belongs to the african people. we are convinced that so long as they raise their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the african people will surely overcome the interference and sabotage by imperialism and particularly the superpowers and win total independence and liberation for the entire african continent.

the chinese people and the madagascar people have always sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted, common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have forged a profound friendship. in recent years, satisfactory advances have been made in the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. the current visit by president ratsiraka to china will certainly make new contributions to the further strengthening of the friendship between the people of china and madagascar and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Wushu Delegation Visits Philippine Cities

(NCNA-English Manila, Jun. 8, 1976)

the chinese wushu delegation has wound up its performance tour of the philippine cities of cebu and tacloban.

in cebu city the delegation gave performances on june 3 and 4 to the warm welcome of 16,000 spectators. it received a flower basket from president and mrs. marcos. at the opening ceremony of the premiere on june 3, governor of cebu province e.r. gullas declared june 3 as "philippine-chinese friendship day" for the province and mayor of cebu city e.e. borres announced june 3-5 as "philippine-chinese friendship days" for the city to welcome the chinese delegation's visit.

in tacloban, leyte province, mayor obdulia cinco and some 6,000 spectators watched the delegation's performances on june 6 and 7. the leyte provincial and tacloban municipal governments gave a reception in honour of the delegation at which philippine national songs were sung and dances performed.

Head of Visiting Group from Philippines Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

j.d. drilon, head of the visiting group from the china products exhibition committee of the philippines and president of the food terminal, inc., of the philippines, left china by air today. the rest of the group are scheduled to continue their china tour by visiting shanghai, soochow and kwangchow.

the four-member group which arrived here on june 7 on a friendly visit to china was met at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

chairman of the council wang yao-ting met the philippine guests and hosted a banquet in their honour while they were here. the visiting group reached accord and signed an agreement with the council through friendly consultations on questions concerning the exhibition of the people's republic of china in the philippines this year.

Chinese Wushu Delegation Winds Up Friendly Visits to Philippines

(NCNA-English Manila, Jun. 10, 1976)

the chinese wushu delegation left here by air today after winding up its friendly visit to the philippines.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by special assistant of the philippine presidential office p.v. villa, president of the filipino-chinese amity club go eng guan and many philippine friends. chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua was also present.

the chinese wushu delegation gave 17 performances to a total of over 100,000 spectators during its visit to the country.

the philippine organizing committee for the visit of the chinese wushu delegation gave a farewell dinner party yesterday in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Issues Message on China Visit

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 10, 1976)

his majesty king birendra issued a nation-wide message yesterday on return to nepal after winding up a friendly visit to china, according to a rss report.

the message said: "nepal-china relationship is characterized by close understanding and good-neighbourliness. i believe that our present visit has not merely deepened this process but has added, for us, a new horizon into the future."

it said: "we shall continue to follow a policy of peace, independence and non-alignment, maintaining close and friendly ties with our neighbours."

the message said: "we have been deeply impressed by the tremendous progress the chinese people have made in different fields of their national life under the great leadership of chairman mao."

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Men's Handball Team Leaves for Senegal

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

a chinese men's handball team led by li ta-wei with chang yu as deputy leader left here by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of senegal.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "Drawing Together" or, Annexation?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

l.i. brezhnev declared at the soviet revisionists' 25th party congress that the "process of a gradual drawing together of socialist countries is now operating quite definitely as an objective law", and ordered member states of "the socialist community" "to combat isolation and national exclusiveness."

that shows the new tsars are not content with their control and plunder of the member states of "the socialist community". their ultimate goal is to incorporate these countries into the dominions of their world empire.

a few years ago, brezhnev said bluntly that the present "fraternal socialist community" is "in principle" like "the soviet union formed by the soviet republics."

what does it mean? it means that the soviet revisionists do not in the least respect the sovereignty of the member states of "the socialist community" but regard them as their "union republics".

in fact, the so-called "drawing together" advertised by the new tsars is something inherited from the old tsars. in the past, the russian tsars, under the cloak of "national rapprochement", "mingled" those non-russian nationalities which had been annexed but "cannot be considered subdued" "to form a single nation." "principles" of such "rapprochement" are now extended to "the socialist community." outstripping his predecessors, brezhnev has stretched the connotation of "national rapprochement" to mean "drawing together" of countries.

in his notebook "imperialism", lenin quoted franz quadflieg as saying: "the basic idea of nineteenth-century russian policy was the creation of a world empire, that is, a state whose final frontiers are not determined by any of the decisive factors that go into the formation of a state."

today the soviet social-imperialists do not at all take into consideration "any of the decisive factors that go into the formation of a state" in their attitude towards members of the "socialist community". for years the new tsars have spread various kinds of arguments, trying to present the relationship between the soviet union and other members of the "socialist community" as one between states without state borders. for example, they say: "with the formation and development of the socialist community, a new historical community of peoples is taking shape." the same wording was found in the assertion that in the soviet union "a new historical community of people has taken shape". a soviet journal alleged that the soviet union is entering "the stage of achieving complete unification" among all the nationalities. brezhnev once said that "the socialist countries are united by the same principles, by the social, economic and the political basis that is common to them all." the same idea is described in a naked form in the soviet novel "by the brandenburg arch". when a soviet armyman sergei heard a military band playing the national anthems of east european countries, an idea came to his mind that it would be a single national anthem if these national anthems were played in an amazingly bright keynote. here, the wild fancy of sergei is just what brezhnev has dreamed of excl.

to carry out the "drawing together" in accordance with the so-called "objective law" is no plain sailing for the brezhnev clique. only a few would act as submissive union republics. that is why the new tsars, brandishing the big stick of combating "nationalism" against those countries which dare defy their orders, asserted that there existed "remnants of nationalism" in the "socialist community", that "nationalism" is "alien to the basic interests" of the "community", and that no "nationalist prejudice" is to be tolerated. besides, soviet revisionist "theoreticians" in ideological field lashed out at "nationalism" in the name of "proletarian internationalism". the soviet paper "pravda" states that "if only independence, sovereignty and equality are recognized one-sidedly at the expense of unity and mutual support, this will actually lead to the disruption of proletarian internationalism, thereby shaking the potentialities and capabilities of individual fraternal parties". it points out that "though decorated with 'lofty', 'patriotic' objectives, nationalism will inevitably bring losses to the nation and the socialist cause as a whole." the soviet journal

"voporosy filosofi" (problems of philosophy) said last year that "under the socialist system, patriotism, so to speak, is going beyond national boundaries" and that "a socialist country is no longer an individual motherland in the traditional sense of the term motherland". how fantastic is the new tsars' "treasury of philosophy" excl. the trumpeters for the "theory of no motherland" do not allow others to love their motherland but ask them to "go beyond their national boundary" and love the "community" with the soviet revisionists as its patriarch. to put it more bluntly, it means to love the motherland of the trumpeters of the "theory of no motherland". the soviet revisionist mouthpiece tass barefacedly said last april that "the attitude towards the soviet union represents a touchstone to test any communist party and every communist party member whether or not they are loyal to the cause of the working class and socialism." those who bow before the soviet revisionists survive and those who resist perish. these are the true features of a patriarch party and a big overlord excl.

the brezhnev clique's fraudulent deal under the guise of "drawing together of countries" has further exposed its sinister motive to incorporate east europe into the dominions of the soviet union and naturally aroused great dissatisfaction and resistance of the people of the east european countries. two bulgarian writers jointly wrote an article, saying that "socialist integration" "should not prejudice the national interests, or hurt the feelings of the people of other countries". a hungarian leader said: "national views should not be undermined or overlooked on the basis of the slogan 'long live internationalism excl.'" countering soviet arguments which negate national independence and sovereignty, leaders of some countries said that "if someone attempts to legalize a certain relationship through the concept of the 'socialist community', we will not agree with such a concept." having suffered greatly from the aggression and enslavement of imperialism and well acquainted with the bullying by social-imperialism, the east european peoples with the glorious tradition of struggle will certainly never tolerate the brezhnev clique to ride roughshod over them for long.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Turbulent Waves in Mediterranean

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

the people's daily today carries a commentary entitled "turbulent waves in the mediterranean", denouncing soviet social-imperialism for its recent military expansion in the mediterranean.

excerpts from the commentary read:

turbulent waves have swept the broad expanse of the mediterranean as the contention between the superpowers becomes fiercer and fiercer. in the past few days, the soviet revisionists have blatantly sent 15 ships including helicopter carriers to the mediterranean, bringing their naval strength there to 70 ships, with many anchoring at sea near lebanon. meanwhile, kulikov, chief of the general staff of the soviet armed forces, sailed into the mediterranean aboard a guided-missile carrier. this is a noteworthy action the soviet revisionists have taken in the east mediterranean since the fourth middle east war.

an analysis of the situation in the east mediterranean shows that the soviet revisionist action was well-calculated. last march, the egyptian people drove the soviet navy out of the port of alexandria, dealing a heavy blow at the soviet hegemonist ambitions. not reconciled to their defeat, the soviet revisionists have sought desperately for port facilities and bases in their effort to find new footholds in the area. soviet military and government chieftains have come to the area in succession to make trouble, sow discord and meddle in the affairs of the arab countries. moreover, they see in the recent turbulent developments in lebanon a good opportunity they can avail themselves of. it is against this background that the soviet union has increased considerably its naval strength in the mediterranean to carry out military blackmail and realize its sinister aim of practising hegemony in the middle east and closing in upon west europe from its southern and northern flanks.

the soviet revisionist move in the mediterranean region is a natural manifestation of the imperialist gun-boat policy it has pursued. for many years, it has taken the mediterranean as a "tie" linking together its naval forces in the world, and its navy "the important pillar" for rivalry with the other superpower. this was admitted frankly by soviet naval chief s. g. gorshkov in his new book "the maritime power of the state" published recently in moscow. passing on the experience of practising hegemonism to future russian generations,

old tsar peter the great stressed "expansion southward along the black sea". the soviet new tsars are just acting in his line today.

however, the gun-boat policy has been a stench in everyone's nostrils. it will be of little help to soviet revisionism no matter how many warships, boats, missiles and planes it may dispatch. the peoples of all middle east countries and those of the mediterranean countries who have had plenty of experience of the imperialist gun-boat policy will not be intimidated and subdued. they have been increasingly awakened to the hideous features of the superpowers and taken measures to cope with the threat of soviet expansion. if soviet revisionists stubbornly impose war on the peoples of these countries, it will only hasten their failure and the victory of the people as history has proved time and again.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Exposes Soviet Economic Expansion in Southeast Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article entitled "insidious expansion". excerpts from the article read:

in recent years, the soviet revisionists stepped up their economic expansion in southeast asia by all possible means. they exported capital, controlled enterprises in some countries of that area, plundered their resources, disrupted and undermined the national economy -- all this served moscow's contention for hegemony with the other superpower. the soviet expansion has aroused deep concern and resentment among the public in southeast asia.

it is well known that for years the soviet revisionists have engaged in monetary speculation with convertible currencies absorbed from dollar markets in europe by soviet banks in western countries. seeing that there are similar chances in the east, they extended their activities into asia by setting up a bank in singapore in the winter of 1971 as a branch of the "moscow people's bank" in london. with redoubled efforts to make use of the convenience they obtained, they quickly expanded their financial strength. their bank in singapore, though only four years old, has, with its dollar deposits collected locally and the funds transferred from london, extended loans in large amounts to singapore's industrial, commercial, transport, real

estate and financial enterprises, thus entering bitter competition with some imperialist banks.

Lenin pointed out in the pamphlet "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" that the monopoly capitalist groups "conquered" and "incorporated" enterprises "by means of their banking connections, their current accounts and other financial operations -- first, to ascertain exactly the financial position of the various capitalists, then to control them, to influence them by restricting or enlarging, facilitating or hindering credits, and finally entirely determine their fate." this is exactly what the soviet social-imperialist banks do. they begin by establishing connections with companies of some countries through the making of loans. then when a debtor enterprise runs into financial difficulties, the soviet banks force it to accept their "supervision" or "share" its stock with them so as to control it. moscow bankers have outstripped the old-line imperialist bankers in the sinisterness and ferociousness of their means.

the soviet banks also run enterprises through direct investments to exploit the local people. at the same time, under the guise of developing trade and "economic cooperation", the soviet revisionists insatiably plunder southeast asia of its raw materials.

the soviet revisionists are still more reckless in their shipping activities in southeast asia. they reduce transport charges and take other methods to compete madly for business to edge out other countries so as to expand their own forces.

southeast asia, situated between the pacific and the indian ocean, controls the lines of communication between asia, africa and europe. it is an area of great strategic importance. it abounds in natural resources and has a bountiful output of rubber, tin, oil, rice and other tropical crops. the soviet social-imperialists have for long cast a covetous eye on this area. with the rapid decline of the u.s. imperialist forces and influence in this area, the soviet union, a superpower under the cloak of "socialism", is mad with ambition in their intensified contention with the u.s. imperialists. facts show that southeast asia is now confronted with an important political and economic task of guarding against the danger of "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate".

the expansion and infiltration of the soviet-revisionists have more and more clearly laid bare their true features as social-imperialists and aroused strong discontent among southeast asian countries and people. the people of these countries have waged a protracted struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and

imperialism for upholding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy. a number of southeast asian countries are getting united to resist superpower intervention, plunder and bullying. their joint struggle is playing an ever greater role in safeguarding local resources. it is certain that with the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle waged by the southeast asian people, the aggression and expansion of soviet social-imperialism will surely meet with ignominious defeat.

Soviet Union Creates Tension in Middle East and Mediterranean Regions

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

tension is being aggravated in the middle east and the mediterranean regions as the soviet social-imperialists now engaged in wild aggression and expansion are stepping up their frequent and frenzied manoeuvrings in the regions. they have sent military and government chiefs to pay "friendly" visits to a number of arab countries while dispatching more warships to the mediterranean to push a gun-boat policy. they have been trying their utmost to maintain their foothold and defend their vested interests in some places while extending their sinister tentacles to other places for fresh expansion and infiltration. the series of soviet aggressive moves are being launched when the united states is preoccupied with general elections, with the main purpose to weaken the u.s. influence in the middle east and strengthen its position in the global rivalry for hegemony.

after the u.s. "step by step" plan was shelved, the soviet union hurriedly came out with a government statement last april advocating the convocation of the geneva conference for an "overall and radical political settlement" of the middle east question. but its real intention is not to obtain an overall settlement of the middle east question but to seize the initiative on the issue from the united states. the arab countries concerned turned the cold shoulder to the soviet proposal.

one kremlin chief visited the middle east from late may to early june, to peddle the carefully-concocted soviet plan of resuming the geneva conference, sow dissension among the arab countries and aggravate the tension in lebanon. he viciously cursed at egypt which dares to oppose soviet hegemonism, and truculently demanded that others follow him in attacking egypt by

name. obviously he is afraid that egypt's struggle against soviet hegemonism would cause a chain reaction in other arab countries.

during his stay there, the soviet chief discussed the present situation in lebanon with a number of arab state leaders, trying hard to impose the soviet views upon them. during the fourteen months of armed conflicts in lebanon, the soviet revisionists have played an ignominious role. what they said today is contradictory to what they said yesterday. steering according to the wind, they clandestinely support one faction while attacking the other, in an attempt to create disturbances and seek opportunities to carry out infiltration and expansion. but, the kremlin's attempt has never succeeded. in the words of a senior soviet official, "we have been reminded again of the extent to which we cannot control our arab friends."

while the soviet chief was "visiting" the middle east, 15 more warships, including helicopter-carriers, were sent by the soviet revisionists from the black sea to the mediterranean to make a show of force. hardly two days after the soviet chief returned to moscow, chief of general staff of the soviet army and navy viktor kulikov was sent to the mediterranean on board a missile cruiser. today, the number of the soviet warships in the mediterranean stands at 70, far exceeding that of the u.s. sixth fleet warships there. obviously, the presence of kulikov and a large number of soviet warships in the mediterranean is for military blackmail and for pursuing the gun-boat policy. taking advantage of the great turbulence in lebanon, the soviet union tries to fish in troubled waters in order to dominate the middle east and achieve its criminal aim of encircling western europe from the northern and southern flanks.

in the middle east, the soviet union has seized every opportunity and spared no efforts to undermine the foundation of the u.s. influence. it has not only continued to make overtures with israel, but done its utmost to foment discord between jordan and the united states.

the united states has carried out a fierce struggle against the aggressive drive of the soviet union. referring to the soviet call for a geneva conference and an "overall solution" of the middle east issue u.s. president ford, interviewed on a t.v. program in washington on june 6, replied to the soviets: "it is not likely that there would be a geneva conference this year." he blatantly declared that the united states is "trying to deal bilaterally". that is to say, the united states still persists in its "step-by-step solution".

it is noteworthy that the two superpowers are being engaged in another round of fierce contention on the lebanon

issue. with ulterior motives, they each support one faction in attacking the other, continuously spreading the flames of war and causing heavy casualties in lebanon. in so doing, the soviet union and the united states use the arabs to fight arabs and seek their own gains out of it.

the contention between the two superpowers is the root cause of the intranquillity in the middle east and mediterranean regions. soviet social-imperialism disguised as a "natural ally" is a more dangerous enemy of the people of various arab countries. with ulterior motives soviet revisionism describes some countries in the arab world as "progressive" and abuses others as "reactionary"; today it labels a country as "progressive" and tomorrow calls it "reactionary". within one arab country, it terms one faction as "patriotic" and attacks another as "traitorous". in this way it tries to split the arab ranks, set one arab country against another and stir up factional massacre. in taking advantage of such confusion, it can carry out infiltration, expansion, plunder and control in the arab countries. such is its vicious intention excl. however the people of various arab countries have more and more clearly realized that only through unity can the arab countries and people win victory in the struggle against israeli zionism and superpower hegemonism.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Outgoing Syrian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

vice-premier ku mu this morning met with ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china jabr al-atrash who will soon leave here at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND UGUADA

Ugandan Government Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

an agricultural delegation of the ugandan government led by p.f. kunya arrived here by air this morning for a friendship visit to china by invitation.

among those present at the airport to greet the delegation were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih, and leading members of departments concerned li heng, li yung-kai and chang chi-jui. ugandan ambassador to china w.s.k. matovu was also present.

in the afternoon chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ugandan guests.

after the meeting, a banquet was given in honour of the delegation by vice-minister hao chung-shih. minister sha feng attended. the ugandan ambassador was also present.

in their toasts, vice-minister hao chung-shih and head of the delegation p.f. kunya expressed the conviction that the delegation's china visit would help promote the exchange of agro-techniques and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as further the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND UN

Leader of Chinese Delegation to UNDP Governing Council Meeting Leaves for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

chang hsien-wu, leader of a chinese delegation to the 22nd session of the governing council of the united nations development programme, and his party left here for geneva by plane yesterday.

CHINA AND US

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets New Chief of US Liaison Office in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

.premier hua kuo-feng of the state council this afternoon met thomas sovereign gates, jr., the new chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were department directors lin ping and chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director tang wen-sheng, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Federal Republic of Germany Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1976)

gerd berendonck, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in china, gave a reception here today for the visit to china of the federal german badminton team led by hans schnur.

among the guests at the reception were leading members of the chinese badminton association and other organizations concerned kuo lei, chen yu-niang, chi yu-hua and jen chao and chinese badminton coaches and players.

the visiting badminton team will leave peking tomorrow on a friendly match tour of nanking, wuhsi, shanghai and changsha before returning home via kwangchow.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Canada to Exercise 200-Mile Fisheries Jurisdiction Along Atlantic Coast

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 9, 1976)

canada is ready to exercise a 200-mile fisheries jurisdiction, reaffirmed canadian fisheries minister romeo leblanc in montreal yesterday.

he said that action must now be taken to rebuild the fish stocks, and "this demands that canada assume jurisdiction over the stocks. that step will be taken by january 1, 1977."

in his june 4 statement at st. john's, newfoundland, the fisheries minister expressed deep concern over the fast depletion of the fish stocks off the atlantic coast of his country as a result of over-fishing by large numbers of foreign fishing vessels, especially the soviet vessels. he said that the over-fishing has pushed the groundfish stocks off the canadian coast to the brink of extinction in terms of commercial value. from 1968 to 1975, he noted, canada's catches fell from 1.26 million tons to about 800,000 tons. he also said that his country's "coastal communities owe their existence to fisheries. today their existence is threatened because the fisheries are threatened."

the canadian press agency reported on june 3 that modern soviet trawlers and factory ships constituted the greatest threat to canada's fisheries. though three-quarters of the fishing grounds in the northern most part of the atlantic lie within 200-miles from the canadian coast, yet "canadian fishermen have up to now taken only 20 per cent of the catch there. the soviets have the highest total, followed by the americans."

the soviet over-fishing along the canadian coasts once forced canada to close its ports last year to soviet fishing vessels.

canadian external affairs minister allan maceachen announced on june 4 the extension, as from january 1, 1977, of canada's fisheries jurisdiction to a 200- mile off-shore limit.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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NATIONAL BETRAYAL

A "Patriot" of Which House

by

the group of worker-theorists of the turbine workshop
of the Chiangnan Shipyard

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 8, 1976)

Recently, the Soviet revisionists cursed our criticism of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing as "aiming at wiping out those....genuine patriots of China."

"Genuine patriots"! What an "honor"!

There were quite a few people in China who could draw such praise from the Soviet revisionists. The Soviet revisionists lauded P'eng Te-huai's frenzied attack against the Party as "courageous." When Liu Shao-ch'i was dragged out by the revolutionary people during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Soviet revisionists referred to him as a "healthy force." When Lin Piao who betrayed the Party and the country crashed to his death, the Soviet revisionsts sighed again and again with sorrow: "What a pity." Today, the Soviet revisionists have again crowned Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the laurel of a "genuine patriot." People couldn't help but ask, "Why do the Soviet revisionists hold Teng Hsiao-p'ing in such high esteem?"

One basic principle of historical materialism is that social being determines the consciousness of people. This is to say the objective realities of class struggle and national struggle determine the thoughts and feelings of people. So long as the road taken by the Soviet revisionism in the past and at present is compared with the road taken by Teng Hsiao-p'ing today, it is not difficult to discover the secret of why the Soviet revisionists hold Teng Hsiao-p'ing in high esteem.

In the political field, the Soviet revisionists concocted the revisionist program of "Party of the whole people" and "state of the whole people" in the past, and proclaimed that "there are no longer antagonistic classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union" so as to cover up their ruthless class struggle against the Soviet people. Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has concocted the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and clamored, "How could we talk about class struggle every day!" His aim is likewise to cover up the ruthless class struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

In the economic field, the Soviet revisionists advocated the theory of productive forces in the past. They vigorously practiced profits in command, and strived to extend bourgeois rights and restore capitalism. Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has advocated that all things should revolve around the four modernizations, and that "it doesn't matter to practice a little bit of profits in command." His vigorous opposition to the restriction of bourgeois rights is likewise for the restoration of capitalism.

In the ideological field, the Soviet revisionists vigorously publicized the bourgeois theory of human nature and advocated bourgeois individualism in the past. Today, in publicizing that "White expertise is of advantage to the People's Republic of China," Teng Hsiao-p'ing likewise advocates the bourgeois road to fame and prestige.

In short, what the Soviet revisionists have brought to fruition today is precisely what Teng Hsiao-p'ing "risks his old life" to go after. No wonder, when we criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing today, the Soviet revisionists gnash their teeth and curse that as "wiping out...the genuine patriots"!

What a "patriot"! Which country does Teng Hsiao-p'ing love? A patriot of which house? Historical materialism tells us that the state is the product of class struggle and the tool for exercising class dictatorship. Ours is a socialist country with the proletariat exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. While pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, carrying out restoration activities on a large scale at home and selling out the natural resources of the country to other countries, Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically claims that this is a "major policy." His aim is to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat so that our great socialist motherland would retrace its steps to become an imperialist or social-imperialist colony. This is precisely what the Soviet revisionists, who have not given up the hope of bringing about our "downfall," have been dreaming of. It can be seen what Teng Hsiao-p'ing cherishes is not socialist China but social-imperialism or Soviet revisionism. The so-called "genuine patriot" is in fact a traitor in every sense.

Lenin pointed out: "Revisionism is an international phenomena." ("Marxism and Revisionism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 7) The revisionists of all countries have their common class interests and theoretical base. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the Chinese bourgeoisie inside the Party as well as a yesman to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in China. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Soviet revisionists laud him as a "patriot."

However, under the situation that Marxism has sunk deeper and deeper into people's hearts, the counter-revolutionary features of revisionism have been seen through by more and more revolutionary people. No sooner Teng Hsiao-p'ing has started to "hum" a few notes, the people of the whole country heroically strike back and he is swept away by the revolutionary torrent.

Revolution is bound to vanquish reaction and Marxism is bound to vanquish revisionism. This is hitorical dialectics which none could change.

* * *

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Historic Achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution Cannot Be Wiped Out

by

the mass criticism group of the Peking Hospital

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1976)

Under the excellent situation with the people of the whole nation deepening their criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with revolutionary pride and firmly hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we, the entire body of medical workers and staff members of the Peking Hospital reviewed the "Circular" with matchless excitement, and seriously studied the important article "The Great Cultural Revolution Will Shine Forever" by the editorial department of the two papers and one journal. We thus came to realize more thoroughly that the great proletarian cultural revolution "is absolutely necessary and most timely."

However, out of his evil purpose of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing maliciously attacked and negated the brilliant achievements gained since the great cultural revolution. He tried to reverse the verdicts on the revisionist line which he carried out together with Liu Shao-ch'i before the great cultural revolution and to settle scores with the great cultural revolution. Backed and instigated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the Ministry of Health also went everywhere to preach that "the achievements on the public health front before the great cultural revolution are of primary importance." They confused the demarcation line of right and wrong between the 17 years before and the period after the great cultural revolution. It is not difficult to see that their intention was to reverse the verdicts reached of the revisionist line of those 17 years and on the ministry of health of the urban overlords so as to bring about an all-round restoration of capitalism.

Before the great cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionst line in public health pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in conjunction with Teng Hsiao-p'ing immensely interfered with and undermined the consistent implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in public health. It was precisely due to interference from and the disruption of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health that the Peking Hospital was run behind closed doors as a hospital for the urban overlords. It not only totally ignored the shortage of medicine and doctors in the broad countryside, but also closed the gate of the hospital even to the working class and other laboring masses in the cities so as to serve solely a few urban overlords.

The great leader Chairman Mao saw through everything, and in light of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health, he criticized the old Ministry of Health as "the ministry of health of the urban overlords," and pointed out that "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." Under the guidance of this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's and

after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of medical workers on the public health front have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health, the ministry of health of the urban overlords and firmly and consistently adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in public health, thus resulting in the emergence of the excellent situation with "orioles singing and swallows darting" on the public health front.

Under the warm solicitude of the great leader Chairman Mao and the guidance of his brilliant "June 26" directive, and after the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our Peking Hospital has also undergone profound changes. The revolutionary masses of the entire hospital take class struggle as the key link, and run the hospital with open doors. The broad masses of medical workers, full of revolutionary pride, make their way out of the hospital to the countryside, factories and mines, grassroots units and frontierland to serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the past ten years, over 80 of our hospital's public health fighters went to settle down in the Northwest, and they successively organized and sent 25 medical teams to the countryside, and mountain and pastoral areas. Meanwhile, they also constantly organized medical workers to develop community prevention and treatment in factories and neighborhoods to strengthen public health facilities in grassroots units.

At present, our hospital is responsible for the medical treatment and prevention work of 100,000 people. The daily out-patient attendance rate is five times that before the great cultural revolution. The medical workers get out of the hospital to deliver medicine and medical treatment to the door, train barefoot doctors and red doctors, consolidate cooperative medical service and develop disease prevention and treatment work. They are heartily welcomed by the broad masses of workers and peasants.

However, to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who looked upon bourgeois rights as his life and was bent on serving only the urban overlords, such profound changes in our hospital were of course very bad things. Therefore, he practiced interference and disruption with all ways and means, and dreamed of reviving the minisry of health of the urban overlords so as to enable the revisionist line in public health to stage a comeback. If this were allowed to happen, wouldn't the Peking Hospital again become the hospital of urban overlords serving only a few and the tool for the capitalist-roaders to implement the revisionist line in public health, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism? This can never be allowed to happen!

Chairman Mao points out: "The remolding of intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction." The fundamental way to remold the intellectuals is to follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

After our hospital is run on an open-door basis, the medical workers, who go to the countryside, factories and mines to eat, live and toil together with the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, see for themselves

that on the forefront of the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the masses of workers and peasants adopt a clearcut proletarian stand toward love and hatred. They notice the heroic bearing of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants who are afraid of neither hardship nor fatigue, and fight heaven and earth to rearrange the mountains and rivers. They see for thesmelves the lofty revolutionary spirit of the workers and peasants who devote themselves wholeheartedly to the revolution and the collective, as well as their noble virtue of diligently and cautiously attending to the socialist revolutionary cause with no detail overlooked. From what they see they are able to learn a lot. Set in contrast with the bourgeois idea of fame and gain, concept of private ownership of techniques, concept of ranks, the dignity of the medical profession, etc., in their minds, they feel very ashamed. They are resolved to take the workers and peasants as their teachers, learn humbly from them, and serve them with a whole heart.

With their class stand and thoughts and feelings changed, all comrades encourage themselves with Comrade Bethune's "boundless warmheartedness toward all comrades and people," go uphills and across rivers to gather medicinal herbs and neglect their own sleep and meals in the course of giving treatment to patients. A great many touching deeds have emerged. Obviously, these changes cannot have taken place if the intellectuals have not gone into the midst of the workers and peasants.

In order to carry on pushing forward his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and reverse the verdicts reached on the ministry of health of the urban overlords, Teng Hsiao-p'ing strongly opposed the integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants. He advocated that the intellectuals should only "delve into vocational work" and "learn techniques," and babbled that "White expertise" should be "cherished and praised." With an ulterior object in view, he also distorted the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals, sowed discord in the relationship between the Party and the intellectuals, and talked about the need "to protect" the intellectuals. His "protection" meant to keep the intellectuals inside the bourgeois kingdom, inside the "ivory tower" criticized by Lu Hsün long ago, and his purpose was to oppose the remolding of the intellectuals and to bring up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats who remained above the masses and worked for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism for them.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?" All of our victories are won by uninterrupted struggling.

Although we have won a great victory, the struggle is by no means over. The broad masses of revolutionary comrades of our Peking Hospital are resolved to seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and the counter-attack of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, study the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and clearly understand the question of where the bourgeoisie stands and of the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. They are resolved to go on exposing and

criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary crimes in reversing verdicts and restoration, and his crimes in intervening in the public health front, disrupting the revolution in public health and vainly attempting to reverse the verdicts reached on the ministry of health of the urban overlords. They are resolved to persist in combating and preventing revisionism under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

FOREIGNIZATION

Contemporary Faction for Foreignization

by

Yang I-p'ing (杨益萍), deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Shanghai Steel Refinery

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1976)

The so-called rules and regulations governing industrial development concocted at the instruction of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing pushed the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and displayed the physiogonomy of a slave who was inferior to the others in everything and unable to stand erect. At some of the conferences, Teng Hsiao-p'ing volubly said: "It is necessary to produce more goods to barter for the most up-to-date and best equipment of other countries." "This is most reliable" and a so-called "major policy." He publicly opposed the policy of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" put forward by Chairman Mao and advocated pinning China's hopes of developing production and science and technology on foreigners. He was really obsequious and servile!

The working people of past ages in our country used their industry and wisdom to create many brilliant scientific achievements and kept to the front ranks of the world. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of our country have more rapidly gained one significant achievement after another in overtaking the advanced world levels. China's satellites have been sent up to the skies and brought back to earth according to predetermined plans. Insulin has been synthesized for the first time. The Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking and the Chengtu-Kunming Railway have been built successfully. Large oilfields have been exploited one after another. Units of large-capacity turbogenerating sets with inner water-cooled stator and rotor have been built and installed. Home-built 10,000 tonners have been successfully launched for long voyages one after another. All these show the determination and great might of the Chinese people in "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Take for example again the tests carried out by us on a rare metal. In the past, some countries adopted the "thermometallurgical technology" to extract the metal. This method is not only outdated and expensive, but also can only extract half of the metal in the end. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, some bourgeois "experts" showed blind faith in the foreigners and clung to the "thermometallurgical technology." They conducted tests over a total of eight years without gaining any result. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of our country criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. They put forth the slogan, "Discard the foreign crutches and make revolution

ourselves." In 1970, the workers and technicians of our plant took up the task of experimenting with extraction by means of the "hydrometallurgical technology." With the help of units concerned, in less than four years, we groped out in the main a new flow of technology. The principal technical and economic indexes were up to the predetermined demands and some even surpassed the world advanced levels. The facts eloquently testify: "The Chinese people have high aspiration, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing peddled the slavish comprador philosophy in the name of developing industry. This reminds people of the notorious foreign slave and big traitor, Li Hung-chang. This adovcate of foreignization hoisted the ensign of "seeking strength" and "seeking wealth" to develop a "new policy" toward foreignization. He manufactured modern rifles and guns at a feverish pace. However, after several decades of "search," what they "got" was but the status of a satellite state to imperialism, and imperialist plunder and oppression. This was the inevitable evil fruit of the practice of the reactionary line of capitulation and national betrayal.

History is a mirror of reality. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's enthusiasm for establishing a foothold on bringing in technology and equipment from abroad and his prostration at the feet of foreigners showed that he wanted to follow the footsteps of Li Hung-chang to become a contemporary advocate of foreignization. If we move along his capitulationist line, our country will be unable to maintain independence economically and politically, and will be brought back to the colonial or semi-colonial old China. What a dangerous sc scene! History of the past century teaches us that industry cannot save the country, nor can technology. Only socialism can save China, and only by relying on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and the wisdom and creativity of the Chinese people can we build our country into a socialist, modern power.

* * *

SONGS

Thoroughly Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Hit Back at the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts and Eulogize the Great Cultural Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 25, 1976)

In the days of commemorating the 34th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and celebrating the 10th anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and at the time of the great victory in the struggle to thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China and the Peking Municipality Revolutionary Committee jointly held "the song recital festival of the workers, peasants and soldiers at the capital to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution." Large numbers of cities and villages throughout the country also carried out various forms of mass song recital activities to warmly eulogize the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great victory of the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers expressed in the song recital activities their firm determination in carrying through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and heroically fighting for consolidating and developing the great cultural revolution.

The new works staged at the "song recital festival of the workers, peasants and soldiers at the capital to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution" are collected by the Ministry of Culture from various places in the whole country. After extensively soliciting the views of workers, peasants and soldiers and open-door appraisal and selection, they have also been revised in accordance with the suggestions of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Now, the first group of a total of six outstanding songs have been selected from among the songs staged at the festival to be sung by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and young people and children.

- Jen-min Jih-pao editor

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The Two Resolutions of the Party Central Committee Are Forceful

Words by Wang Ch'en-hu (王晨湖),
Chang Hsiao-chung (张孝中) and
Wang Hsiao-lung (王小龙)

Music by Ju Yin-ho (茹银鹤)

The two resolutions of the Party Central Committee are forceful;
The people support them, the enemies fear them,
The people support them, the enemies fear them.
Consolidate the fruits of victory,
Defend the red world.
Teng Hsiao-p'ing plots for restoration;
We are resolved to thoroughly criticize him.

*

Reversing Verdicts Goes Against the Will of People

Words by Hsu Wei-chi (许维基)

Music by Wang Ming (王酩)

The clap of spring thunder is heard all over the world,
Chairman Mao speaks out the words in our hearts:
"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people."
Whoever wants to reverse verdicts
Can hardly escape punishment by history.
The great cultural revolution is fine;
Teng Hsiao-p'ing is guilty of great mischief in reversing verdicts.
The whole Party will not forgive him!
The whole army will not forgive him!
The people of the whole country will not forgive him!

*

Raise the Iron Fist of Revolution

Words and music by the singing group of the
2nd Company of Unit No. 51081

Flags and banners flutter,
Wind and thunder roar,
The people's fighters are brave and resolute.
They hit hard at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts,
Raise high the iron fists of revolution,
Indignantly denounce Teng Hsiao-p'ing,
And thoroughly criticize feudalism, capitalism, revisionism.
We resolutely fight against
Whoever tries to practice restoration and regression.

*

Sing Praise of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

Words by Lu Yüan (陆 原) and
Chou Yen (周 彦)

Music by Liu Yen (刘 岩)

1. In the great cultural revolution roars the spring thunder,
The spring thunder rumbles and paeans soar,
Hundred million people fight in unity
To defend the red rivers and mountains.
The rays of the red sun shine all over the sky
And the great mother country is even more splendid.
The rays of the red sun shine all over the sky
And the great mother country is even more splendid.

2. In the great cultural revolution, the flags and banners are red,
Flags and banners flutter and reflect the morning sunlight;
A generation of new people grows sturdily to maturity
Fearing neither the rain nor the wild wind.
Newborn things are like fresh flowers,
And blossom everywhere in the mother country, north and south of the Great River,
Newborn things are like fresh flowers,
And blossom everywhere in the mother country, north and south of the Great River.

3. In the great cultural revolution, battle drums are beaten,
Battle drums rumble and increase the fame and influence.
Resolutely defend the fruits of victory,
The revolutionary will cannot be destroyed.
Follow Chairman Mao and go forward,
The splendid future looks brilliant.
Follow Chairman Mao and go forward,
The splendid future looks brilliant.

*

The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Believe in No Evil

Words by Wei Wen-chung (魏文中)

Music by Wang Hsin (王 莘)

of the Hsiaochinchuang Production Brigade
of Paoti County, Tientsin

1. The poor and lower-middle peasants believe in no evil,
They have sharp eyes and hearts of steel.
They put politics in command, run evening schools,
Seriously read books and study Marxism-Leninism.

They fear not the eerie wind that blows at them,
Nor the cold water that is poured on them,
But correctly recognize the revolutionary road,
And cannot be pulled back by nine oxen.
To hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts
Is for guaranteeing that the rivers and mountains will not
change color.

2. The poor and lower-middle peasants dare to struggle against evil,
And criticism meetings are enthusiastically held.
The hoarse voice loves to sing model plays,
And the old callous hands are used to compose poems and songs.
They fear not the eerie wind that blows at them,
Nor the cold water that is poured on them,
But correctly recognize the revolutionary road,
And cannot be pulled back by nine oxen.
Thorough criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing
Is for guaranteeing that rivers and mountains will not change color.

*

Vow To Make the Red Flag Blutter for Ten Thousand Generations

Words by the juvenile song creation group
of Hsiszupei Primary School in Peking

Music by the Central Orchestra

The little red guards,
With high fighting spirit,
Wildly open fire against Teng Hsiao-p'ing.
They first compose a new juvenile song,
And then write a big-character poster.
Each piece is knife and gun
That lays bare his devilish tricks.
The little red guards,
With high fighting spirit,
Vow to make the red flag flutter for ten thousand generations.

* * *

YOUNG CADRES

More on "Experience"

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1976)

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing always refers to the young cadres as "fundamentally without experience" as though he alone is most experienced. People cannot help asking: What kind of experiences does Teng Hsiao-p'ing have? What kind of experience does he want?

In half a century and more since the founding of the Party, the great leader Chairman Mao has led us to win a thoroughgoing victory in the democratic revolution and one great victory after another in the socialist revolution. If it is said that the young cadres that have emerged in the great cultural revolution have no experience in democratic revolution, then that is true, because they have all grown up under the red flag and have never participated in the practice of the democratic revolution. But in the present period of socialist revolution, the nature, target, tasks and future prospects of the revolution are distinctly different from those at the stage of the democratic revolution. After the victory of the democratic revolution, the principal contradiction at home is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Today, with the socialist revolution deepening, we urgently need to create and sum up the experience of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the experience of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and the experience of opposing the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

Through participating in the practice of struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and applying the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, the young cadres have accumulated a lot of valuable experiences. These experiences are most important to the whole historical period of socialism.

The CCP Tiehli County Committee in Heilungkiang is a very good example. The No. 1 man of the Party committee of this county was attacked by Teng Hsiao-p'ing as a young cadre "fundamentally with no experience." Yet when Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," this county committee scented that there was something wrong and did not carry it out. They continued to grasp class struggle as a key link, and conducted county-wide education in the Party's basic line. When those in educational circles whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and attacked open-door education, this Party committee immediately rose to criticize these fallacies, and doggedly adhered to the orientation of the educational revolution.

With a large number of young cadres growing up, there is no lack of successors to the Marxist-Leninist cause founded by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. This is what the people of the whole country are pleased to see and applaud. Teng Hsiao-p'ing who glibly talks about "experience" shuts his eyes to the valuable experience of the young cadres in waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the revisionist line. This is nothing strange.

In criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "This person does not grasp class struggle; he nas never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism or Marxism." Chairman Mao's instruction has incisely pointed out the essence of that "white cat, black cat" theory of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's; it also tells us the essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "experience."

After he resumed work, in the name of "rectification," he cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and vigorously carried out restoration and regression activities, thus really revealing his rich "experience." It can be seen that his so-called "experience" is nothing but the experience of an unrepentant capitalist-roader in practicing revisionism and capitalist restoration. This is all, and nothing else!

As Teng Hsiao-p'ing who represents the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party vainly attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, he is of course afraid of opposition to the experience of capitalist-roaders, and is desperately opposed to this. He wants to use "experience" as a big stick to knock down those young cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and support those unrepentant capitalist-roaders with "experience" like him in usurping and seizing leadership in the Party and the state at all levels. This has now become increasingly clear to us.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Commanders and Fighters on Board Warship "Ch'angchiang" Whip Up a New Upsurge in the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1976)

(NCNA Shanghai, April 19, 1976) The two brilliant and wise resolutions of the CCP Central Committee have greatly aroused the fighting spirit of the commanders and fighters aboard the warship "Ch'angchiang" of a certain unit of the PLA Navy. For the sake of developing the excellent situation of the revolution, they have whipped up a new upsurge in the struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They have conscientiously placed the study of Chairman Mao's instructions in a primary position and spiritedly thrown themselves into the new struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Full of pride, the seamen have written poems and articles pledging their determination in waging struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing to the end. In response to the encouragement of the two resolutions of the CCP Central Committee, they said: The resolutions of the Party transmit the order to make thoroughgoing criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. No matter how difficult the journey ahead may be, we will not call off the battle until complete victory is won.

The warship "Ch'angchiang" is a glorious warship which our great leader Chairman Mao took when he inspected the naval unit. After the annoucement of the resolutions of the CCP Central Committee, a strong revolutionary atmosphere prevailed over the whole vessel and feverish activities could be seen everywhere. The excited commanders and fighters said emotionally: "The resolutions of the CCP Central Committee indicate a new upsurge in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must redouble our efforts to seriously study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writing and the series of his important instructions, fight valiantly under the guidance of the revolutionary theory and win fresh victories in beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts." The Party branch has called several meetings of its committee to carry out case studies and revise the six measures for properly guiding the whole warship to carry out study and make criticism penetratingly. The hardcore theorists who have acted as pace-setters in the struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, go more bravely than ever to blaze the trail, holding meetings one after another to discuss the theory, to study and comprehend Chairman Mao's important instructions over and again, paragraph by paragraph and word by word. On the deck, in cabins and at battle stations, they actively help the fighters in their study. Everywhere is a battlefront for making revolutionary mass criticism. Various squads and departments have also set up theoretical study groups, consciously worked out a tight schedule to avidly carrying out study, enthusiastically exchanging what they have learned from the study and criticizing their common enemy Teng Hsiao-p'ing. After being relieved from duty at night, many comrades also study seriously in their cabins, preparing their mass criticism speeches. Within a very short time on board the whole warship, almost a hundred new revolutionary mass criticism articles have been written and the flame of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is mounting higher and higher.

In the mass criticism, the commanders and fighters on board "Ch'angchiang" have always zeroed in on the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Some fighters have put together for repeated study the expositions made by Chairman Mao on classes, class contradictions and class struggle since the 2nd plenary session of the 7th CCP Central Committee and the series of his important instructions on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the repulse of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Others have--by making reference to the counter-revolutionary political incident of T'ienanmen Square--studied over again the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and acquired a new understanding that "taking the three directives as the key link" is politically reactionary, theoretically fallacious and tactically deceptive. Everybody says indignantly: "Taking the three directives as the key link" is an out-and-out revisionist program, and its essence is to negate taking class struggle as the key link, tampering with the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism. Has the class struggle really died out? The living facts of the class struggle at T'ienanmen Square are the most remarkable satire of the theory of the dying out of the class struggle advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and "the three directive as the key link" pushed by him.

In an article criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in concocting "the three directives as the key link," a new recruit Liu Jui-chin pointed out: Lenin said: "In the market-place it often happens that the vendor who shouts loudest and calls god to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XX, p. 294) "Taking the three directives as the key link" is evidently shop-soiled revisionism, yet the arch capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing peddles it by sweet talk everywhere. His sinister aim is to make a vain attempt in using a flowery language to cover up its revisionist essence. The "dying out" of class struggle prated by him is nothing but a ruse, and his real intention is to stage an attack on the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

Bearing in mind the revisionist crimes committed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the commanders and fighters on board "Ch'angchiang" study Chairman Mao's important instructions and discuss over again the resolution of the CCP Central Committee on the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all posts both inside and outside the Party. They realize more profoundly that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and in order to carry out socialist revolution, it is necessary to raise vigilance a hundredfold and wage an uncompromising struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party like Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Wu Chien-hua, deputy leader of the 1st artillery squad and a hardcore theorist, took Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's instructions as

weapons and Teng Hsiao-p'ing as a teacher by negative example. He made a deep-going analysis of the interrelations between the bourgeoisie within the Party and the bourgeoisie outside the Party. At a meeting for denouncing the crimes committed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, he indignantly pointed out: The bourgeois elements within the Party like Teng Hsiao-p'ing put up the signboard of "a communist" and "an old revolutionary" and play the tactics of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag. They are more devious than the bourgeoisie outside the Party. Being wolfish in nature, they will show their true color and pounce on the proletariat and the revolutionary people when they are "successful." Compared with the bourgeoisie outside the Party, they possess greater rabidity. Having wormed their way into the political power of the proletariat, they hold great power and can restore capitalism without firing a single shot but by changing the Party's line. They are most dangerous than the bourgeoisie outside the Party. The deepening of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is needed for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is a major class struggle bearing on the future and destiny of the Party and the state. We revolutionary fighters not only must be constantly on guard against sabotage and disruption by the class enemies, but must also keep a close watch over the bourgeoisie within the Party and be ready at all times to smash their restorationist conspiracy and to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Deputy political commissar Li Jui-hsiang who twice saw our great leader Chairman Mao at T'ienanmen Square pointed out at a criticism meeting: "At the time when an important victory has been won in the struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the handful of class enemies openly make trouble and create the counter-revolutionary political incident at the solemn T'ienanmen Square where Chairman Mao reviews the revolutionary people. The revolutionary fighters will absolutely not tolerate this! Their desperate opposition to the revolutionary people's criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and their vain attempt to cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of Nagy, chieftain of the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary, have eloquently explained that the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party shares the same love and hate. The class enemies in society have pinned their hope of capitalist restoration on the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Teng Hsiao-p'ing relies on this bunch of class enemies to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must oppose whatever the enemy supports. The more the class enemies extol the virtue of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the more we must topple and discredit him. We must sweep the revisionist line pushed by him onto the garbage pile of history.

The struggle has steeled the people and the people have won the struggle. At present, with the indomitable revolutionary spirit of "clasping the moon in the Ninth Heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the Five Seas," the fighters on board "Ch'angchiang" are forging courageously ahead along the course charted by Chairman Mao in the more spectacular mass movement to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts!

* * *

Shanghai Workers Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Crimes in Looking Down on Working Class

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 11, 1976)

"the great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled us workers to feel proud and elated as never before", say the workers of shanghai, the largest industrial city in china. this the chinese workers, masters of the country, expressed in several ways after having criticized teng hsiao-ping's crimes in pushing a revisionist line, negating the great successes of the cultural revolution and discriminating against the workers.

last year, when he stirred up a right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution, teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, tried to restore the revisionist line in the management of enterprises which had been criticized during the cultural revolution. he looked down on the workers and expressed it by saying "the reliance upon workers, peasants and soldiers is relative". the so-called regulations for industrial development, drawn up according to his instructions, contained slanders and, saying that the management was "in disorder", attempted to negate the socialist new thing of worker participation in the management of enterprises. teng hsiao-ping wanted the "experts", "the technical authorities", to run the factories and to use "material incentives" to boost production, while at the same time he wanted the workers to be kept under control and suppressed as slaves.

the workers of the shanghai clock and watch parts factory strongly repudiated teng hsiao-ping's reactionary fallacies with facts about their own factory. these show that since the great proletarian cultural revolution the political status of china's working class has been greatly raised; it has shown greater vigour and creativity and its role in the leadership has been further strengthened.

the workers of this factory smashed liu shao-chi's revisionist line on enterprise management during the cultural revolution. now, under the leadership of the communist party, the workers have full authority over the factory. many new cadres of worker origin have taken up leading posts. they have been working closely with the veteran cadres and have shown great ability in leadership under the guidance of the factory party committee, the system has been established of cadres taking part in labour and workers taking part in management.

a large number of workers have become activists in theoretical studies. this factory has sent batch

after batch of outstanding workers as mao tsetung thought propaganda team members who have gone to the schools and other organizations to give leadership over the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the spheres of the superstructure.

since the start of the great cultural revolution and worker participation, factory management has been greatly improved.

this factory needs some 3,800 kinds of material to make the clock and watch parts and before 1968 about 40 of these had to be imported. determined to change this situation, the workers formed some 20 investigation groups which visited dozens of factories in shanghai and other places and established relations of cooperation with them. meanwhile, they also experimentally used chinese-made materials to turn out their products. eventually they were able to bring to an end dependence on imported materials.

workers, cadres and technicians of the shanghai clock and watch parts factory have also penetratingly criticized teng hsiao-ping's reactionary fallacies such as "if you are incompetent technically, you'd better make room for others" and his slander of the workers, peasants and soldiers who he said were unqualified to do scientific research and technical work. they pointed out that such fallacies were of the same order as those of liu shao-chi before the cultural revolution. at that time the factory had a division and nine sections but the leadership of the division and five of the sections was wielded by the so-called "plan authority", "equipment authority", "miscellaneous affairs authority", "hair spring authority" and "diamond authority", all of capitalist origin. these, backed by the revisionist rules and regulations, gave orders and acted arbitrarily while, under the pretexts of "scientific management" and "civilized production", the workers were kept "under supervision" and had no rights in management affairs. a worker devised a working process to improve the quality of diamonds but was accused of "working against rules" and forbidden to put the process into operation.

the cultural revolution has brought the workers' wisdom and talent into full play. in the past decade workers of this factory have made 1,000 technical innovations in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, averaging one technical innovation to each worker. they have also made 380 pieces of highly efficient special purpose equipment and some 200 instruments for quality inspection. over 80 per cent of the equipment for making wristwatch diamonds have been produced by the factory's own workers. in 1975 total output value was 8.3 times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, productivity of

labour was 6.7 times, and the cost of production had been dramatically reduced. more and better products were being turned out in a shorter time.

since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, workers of the machinery repair group in the number three workshop have voluntarily gone to other workshop groups to repair their equipment without waiting to be called as before. removing the barrier between different trades, they have also eagerly pitched in to help remodel the equipment. from 1972 to the present, 19 major technical innovations have been made and the number of workers has been reduced by more than half.

the consensus of opinion in the factory is that these facts eloquently testify that workers are masters of science and technology.

BOOKS

China's Bumper Harvest of Books in Ten Years of Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

dedicated to serving proletarian politics, socialism and the worker-peasant-soldier masses, china's publication departments have achieved a bumper harvest of books in the ten years of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

since the cultural revolution began in 1966, hsinhua bookstores throughout china have distributed 4,800 million copies of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. this is eight times the total distributed in the 17 years before the cultural revolution. last year, the city of peking alone sold 400,000 copies of the "selected works of marx and engels" and the "selected works of lenin", each in four volumes. to help the chinese people in their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, china has issued several hundred million copies of pamphlets under 200 different titles interpreting classics of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. when the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius was launched in 1974, the people's publishing house in peking issued four pamphlets, including "passages from lu hsun's works in criticism of confucianism". a total of 280 million copies were sold. since the beginning of this year, editors of publishing houses

have, together with the worker-peasant-soldier masses, produced a number of books, literary works and reproductions of paintings with the theme of criticizing the revisionist line pushed by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party who was responsible for whipping up the right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution.

china's publication departments are no longer, as in the past, dominated by bourgeois intellectuals, thanks to the "open-door system" instituted in the cultural revolution. when they do their stint of productive labour in factories, people's communes and army camps, editors are responsible for organizing the worker-peasant-soldier masses and leading cadres to write and edit books. at the same time the best amateur writers are chosen to work, permanently or for a period of time, as editors or leading cadres in publication departments.

this new system has worked well. of the 129 books on social sciences published in 1974 and 1975 by the people's publishing house, 70 were written or compiled by workers, peasants and soldiers with the help of professionals. in the ten years of the cultural revolution, new novels have been published in all of china's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central authorities (not including taiwan province). last year, a total of 45 long and short novels were published by the presses throughout china. this is 3.5 times the figure for 1958, the most productive year for new novels in the entire 17-year period before the cultural revolution. but for reliance on the masses this would have been inconceivable. a case in point is the people's literature publishing house in peking, which has established constant contacts with 1,700 amateur writers. of these, 775 have had their works published.

around a dozen of the 24 works by lu hsun (not including his translations) have been printed in pamphlet form. the annotations were written by workers, peasants and soldiers together with those specialized in the study of this great revolutionary, thinker and writer of china. on the basis of this, the work of annotating his complete works is under way.

the workers, peasants and soldiers have also compiled a series of books of quotations from marx, engels, lenin and stalin. worker-peasant-soldier students of foreign languages in some 18 universities and colleges, helped by their teachers, are translating marxist-leninist classics.

before being approved for publication, a new book is read in manuscript copies by a selected number of workers, peasants and soldiers to help the party organizations determine its political and artistic merits. an example is the production of two best sellers, the novel "on the eve" which depicts the two-line struggle in education and the novel "the bright, golden road" which tells how the peasants reject the capitalist road to get organized for socialist farming. before they were printed, the authors attended several or even scores of meetings at which workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds gave their comments and suggestions for improvement.

in accordance with chairman mao's principle "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", the country has put out large prints of works by representative legalists in ancient china. this has helped promote the national movement to comment on the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools, the various class struggles in chinese history and criticism of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping for their vicious attempts to restore capitalism.

the classical novel "the dream of the red chamber", which stands high in chinese literature as a political, historical novel of class struggles in the latter part of china's feudal society, was in the cultural revolution published in nine versions, including reproductions of some rare editions, and translated into the language of uighur, one of china's minority nationalities.

"the twentyfour histories", comprising 40 million chinese characters in a total of 3,200 volumes, refers to the 24 history books mainly in the form of biographies written by different historians from the han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 220) to the earlier part of the ching dynasty (1644-1911). together they cover 4,000 years of chinese history from the period of the legendary huangti to the ming dynasty (1368-1644). organized by the chunghua bookstore, more than 100 historians, including some famous at home and abroad, completed in the cultural revolution the arduous job of checking the previous editions, punctuating all the books and writing an introductory note to each of them in the light of the marxist viewpoint of classes and class struggle. twentyone books in the new edition have come off the press. the other three, "the history of the sung dynasty (a.d. 960-1279)", "the history of the yuan dynasty (a.d. 1271-1368)" and "the histories of the five dynasties (later liang, tang, chin, han and chou) (a.d. 907-960)", are being printed.

PLA'S SUMMER FARM WORK

PLA Commanders and Fighters Help Local People
with Summer Farm Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

active assistance to local communes with this year's summer planting, harvesting and field management has been provided by commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, which has a glorious tradition being a working and production as well as a fighting force. the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have been working shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants to win new victories in revolution and production.

since summer set in, the party committee of a p.l.a. peking unit has held several meetings to discuss how to cooperate with local party committees and assist them with material and work forces. this army unit has sent its farm tractors to help the surrounding communes and production brigades with transportation of wheat and ploughing of fields. its medical workers have gone to the fields and villages to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants and the army mechanics have also toured the villages to repair farm machines. in the last few days, the unit has helped to harvest wheat on 33 hectares, deep plough 20 hectares of land and transport over 8,000 tons of fertilizer. its mechanics have repaired over 200 farm machines. this has given effective help to the nearby communes and production brigades in fulfilling their summer farm work.

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. nanking unit heard over the radio one morning that a storm was due to hit the area. the party committee immediately sent to the nearby communes and production brigades to inquire into the state of their summer farm work. when they learned that ten hectares of ripened wheat belonging to three production teams had to be harvested, they divided their unit into three groups and immediately went to the aid of these production teams. the poor and lower-middle peasants were very moved. they said: "you people's liberation armymen are dear to our hearts. you always turn up when we need you excl."

while helping with the summer farm work, the army units always take it as a first task to popularize chairman mao's important instructions and to launch the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind. an army unit stationed in the northern part of honan province has set up propaganda, criticism and performance teams. during work breaks in the fields, they explain chairman mao's important instructions, and sing songs in praise of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great

victories in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind.

a nanking army regiment picked its best activists in theoretical studies from the companies and set up small propaganda groups to go to the summer farm work sites. they work with the peasants in the daytime and during work breaks help the peasants study chairman mao's important instructions and criticize teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes. in the evening, they help the peasants set up study groups. this has helped the commune members raise their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

SPORTS

Mass Sports Activities in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

mass sports activities are in full swing in china's countryside. sports have become very popular among the peasants and a large number of outstanding units have come forward thanks to the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution.

china's rural areas boast a population of hundreds of millions. to develop rural mass sports activities is of tremendous significance in implementing chairman mao's great call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." commune peasants say: "we farm for the revolution; and for the revolution, we must also go in for sports and build up our physique."

hsiyang county, china's first county excelling in the learn-from-tachai movement, is also leading in rural sports activities. each of the 411 production brigades in the county's 20 people's communes has a lively sports activities programme. more than half of the commune members, young people and children regularly take part in some form of sports.

more than 80 per cent of the peasants in the taochiao commune in tungkuan county in south china's kwangtung province, men and women, old and young, know how to swim. the county has popularized its experience.

more and more people have taken to this form of sport and three thousand sports teams focusing on swimming have been formed. the county is known as the "home of swimming".

sports events are promoted by half of the production brigades in tangshan prefecture of hopei province, drawing two million followers to the 5,500 teams and training groups.

peasants and herdsmen of china's many minority nationalities in sinkiang, chinghai, tibet and other places all have active sports programmes. basketball and cycling are popular among commune peasants of the kuyuan area of the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china. there are 530 peasant women's basketball teams in the area and tournaments are held regularly, particularly during festivals and holidays.

traditional sports events among the minority nationalities, include horsemanship, wrestling and archery and are drawing an increasing number of followers.

at the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, more than 60 per cent of the commune peasants have taken up some form of sports or physical training, including some of the older peasants. taking class struggle as the key link and upholding the party's basic line, the brigade party branch attaches great importance to the revolution in the superstructure. it is exemplary in organizing new cultural activities, including sports, so as to enable socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural positions in the villages. with militiamen, youth and students as the main forces, tachai's many teams and training groups are active in various ball games, track and field events, gymnastics, traditional chinese boxing and swordplay and military sports events.

chairman mao said: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal." the broad masses of women in the rural areas have broken away from old traditions to take an active part in sports. this is a noteworthy development in sports in the countryside since the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. a miao women's basketball team which was set up in tungfengchai brigade, taichiang county, kweichow province also promotes changes in old habits and customs. they also do broad-cast exercises and give programmes, setting up new socialist customs and habits. during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, 2,500 women of chenchun commune, fenghsiang county, shensi province took up sports. women commune members said: "let's do away with old customs, build up our physical strength to prop up half of the sky."

since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, workers in physical culture further realized that sports must serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers and must be combined with productive labour. emphasis has been put on developing popular sports among the workers, peasants and soldiers and large numbers of sports workers went to the countryside to help the masses in developing sports there. teachers of physical culture institutes, sportsmen and coaches also went to rural areas to promote sports activities among the masses.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Government Trade Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 11, 1976)

the afghan government trade delegation led by mohammad azam azimi, vice-minister of commerce, left here for home via kwangchow by air yesterday evening.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping and leading members of local departments concerned.

in shanghai, the afghan guests were entertained at a banquet given by vice-chairman wang yi-ping. they also toured soochow and wuhsi.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Peking Press Circles Entertain Bangladesh Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet this evening in honour of the journalists' delegation from the people's republic of bangladesh led by enayetullah khan, chief editor of the "bangladesh times".

bangladesh ambassador to china and mrs. abdul momin were among the guests.

present on the host side were lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; mao teh-hou, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

in their toasts at the banquet full of warm friendship, lu ying and enayetullah khan expressed the belief that the bangladesh journalists' delegation's current friendly visit to china was bound to be an active contribution to the furtherance of the mutual understanding and traditional friendship between the journalists and people of china and bangladesh.

CHINA AND BENIN

Chinese Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

the kwangtung men's basketball team of china left cotonou yesterday after a five-day friendly visit to benin, according to a report from that city.

during their stay in benin, the chinese players played two matches with benin players. among the spectators were barthelemy owens, benin minister of industry and craftsmanship; francois kouyami, minister of youth, people's culture and sports; and ku hsiao-po, chinese ambassador to benin.

a reception was given by ambassador ku hsiao-po on june 8 on the visit of the chinese team and another by minister kouyami the following day. high-ranking officials of the benin government were present on both occasions.

the chinese players visited a museum and a village where they were given a warm welcome.

CHINA AND CUBA

Sino-Cuban Trade Agreements Signed in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Jun. 10, 1976)

china and cuba today signed a trade agreement, a payments agreement and a trade protocol for 1976.

the three documents were signed by li shan-yi, head of the chinese government trade delegation and ambassador to cuba, and herminio garcia lazo, head of the cuban government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

cuban minister of foreign trade marcelo fernandez font was present at the ceremony. he had received the chinese delegation before the ceremony.

CHINA AND FRANCE

General Guy Mery Visits Liaoning

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 11, 1976)

chief of staff of the french armed forces general guy mery, madame mery and their party arrived here by special plane from luta this afternoon for a visit to shenyang. they were accompanied by deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu.

present at the airport to warmly greet the distinguished guests were deputy commander teng yueh of the p.l.a. shenyang units, vice-chairman yin tsan-chen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, vice-chairman cheng hsiang-chiu of the shenyang city revolutionary committee and leading members of the headquarters of the p.l.a. shenyang units and liaoning provincial command.

a banquet was given by the p.l.a. shenyang units this evening in honour of general and madame mery and the other distinguished guests from france.

at the banquet permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, li teh-sheng, commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units, in his toast praised the people and armed forces of france for their courageous and tenacious fighting spirit in the struggle against fascist aggression and for the liberation of their motherland. he expressed the belief that general mery's current visit would further promote the development of the friendship between the people and the armed forces of the two countries.

in his toast, general mery said, "we have witnessed in our visit the efforts of the chinese people to reinforce their defences." he added, "the friendship between the people and the armed forces of our two countries is a sincere friendship which we feel everywhere."

the french guests visited factories in this city and toured the peiling park.

in luta yesterday the distinguished french guests were entertained at a banquet given by the luta garrison of the chinese people's liberation army in the evening.

they called at the luta naval academy this morning. standing in formation, the instructors and cadets beat drums and gongs to accord the distinguished guests a warm welcome.

general mery and the other french guests inquired in detail about the instruction and training as well

as the study and life of the cadets and saw the teaching facilities.

the guests also visited factories and air-raid shelters in this seaport.

when arriving at and leaving luta, the distinguished french guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by commander liu teh-tsai and political commissar kan wei-han of the luta garrison and leading members of the luta city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Youth Ministry Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a delegation of the youth ministry from the republic of iraq led by minister of youth naim haddad on its friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned including lu chin-tung, cheng yuan-hsing and wang chih-fan.

present were also iraqi ambassador to china falih a. r. al-samarrai and another official of the embassy.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, minister chuang tse-tung and minister naim haddad exchanged toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the unity and friendship between the people and physical culture promoters of china and iraq.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Journals Praise China's Great Cultural Revolution and Struggle to Repulse Right Deviationist Wind

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 11, 1976)

japanese journals warmly acclaimed the splendid victories in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts.

in an article published recently in "japan and china", organ of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), commentator takeo arai, after recalling the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao, stressed that the revolution "has given china a new look. through the mass movement, the interests of the masses at home are ensured and revolutionary committees, administrations of a new type having close links with the masses, created. in the field of economic construction, material incentives and the concept of giving top priority to technology and mechanization are repudiated and stress is laid on the training of people with correct ideas necessary for pushing the socialist revolution and construction ahead. facts have proved that elements who want to stop and oppose the socialist revolution and construction actually exist both at home and abroad as well as in the party, and that under the socialist system, it is still necessary to wage class struggle. more and more people have come to understand these fundamental issues."

through consolidation of the party, the article says, the communist party of china has further tightened its links with the people and strengthened the unified leadership of the party. the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about a new look in the realms of education, literature and art and public health, with revolutionary new things emerging constantly.

it adds that liu shao-chi's line for the restoration of capitalism had existed in china since the founding of new china. the great proletarian cultural revolution was launched to beat back this liu shao-chi line and to solve the problem of continuing the revolution in socialist society by integrating theory with practice. the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to repulse the right

deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts stirred up by teng hsiao-ping can be regarded as the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the article says, "the progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the last decade demonstrates that socialism in china, with the backing of the people, is developing correctly and dynamically. what is of international significance are china's solemn statements at home and abroad that taking the degenerated soviet union as a teacher by negative example, china is determined not to allow a repetition in china of what has happened in the soviet union."

the journal "japan-china exchange" published by japan-china exchange council of japan carried in its may issue an article written by jiro kumatani. the article says that china is engaged in a great struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, a counter-attack on the proletariat by the capitalist-roaders. the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping is a sham communist.

the article points out that teng hsiao-ping stirred up a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts in all spheres. his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" was a reproduction of his old theme of "white and black cats". the article adds that there is only one key link, that is, class struggle, struggle against the capitalist-roaders and dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat.

congratulating the chinese people on their victories in repulsing the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, the article says, "this is also a good thing for japan and the japanese nation." it adds, "a genuine socialist country harbours no aggressive ambitions, nor the ambition to be a superpower. it treasures friendship and sets great store by good faith in diplomacy and trade."

"in the interest of japan and the japanese nation, we sincerely wish china success in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts and persevere in the socialist line to the end," the article concludes.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Departments Concerned Issue Serious Warning Against South Korean Piratical Acts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

since late april this year, large numbers of south korean fishing boats have openly intruded in succession into china's territorial waters and fishing-forbidden regions, sailing recklessly, hampering chinese fishermen's operations and damaging their fishing gear. such piratical acts of the south korean fishing boats have aroused great indignation among chinese fishermen.

the chinese departments concerned issue a serious warning to the south korean authorities that they must immediately take steps to stop recurrence of such incidents. otherwise, the south korean authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Leaves Pyongyang for China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 11, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, left here for china today for a state visit after concluding a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

madame didier ratsiraka and the president's entourage left by the same plane.

president kim il sung and his wife and other korean party and government leaders kang ryang uk, pak sung chul, o jin u, ho dam, chong jun gi, hwang jang yop and pyongyang residents went to the airport to give a warm sendoff to the malagasy guests.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to korea, were also present.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who came here to greet the distinguished malagasy guests, also left by the same plane.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar
Arrives to Rousing Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, was given a rousing welcome as he arrived here from pyongyang by special plane this morning on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

present at the airport to give the distinguished guests from madagascar a warm welcome were hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

official members of president ratsiraka's party include madame ratsiraka; gilbert sambson, member of the supreme council of revolution, and madame sambson; desire rakotoarijaona, member of the supreme council of revolution, and madame rakotoarijaona; jean bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs, and madame bemananjara; rakotovao-razakaboana, minister of finance and planning; pierre rajaonah, minister of rural development and agrarian reform; jean-jacques seraphin, minister of health; and solohery crescent rakotofiringa, ambassador of madagascar to china, and madame rakotofiringa.

this is the third visit to china by president didier ratsiraka. he visited china in 1972 and 1974 when he was foreign minister, and made positive contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and madagascar and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. the current visit by president ratsiraka has brought to peking an atmosphere of festivities. bright coloured bunting strung overhead along the city's main streets swayed in the breeze. huge streamers trailed down tall buildings bearing slogans of "a warm welcome to president didier ratsiraka excl." "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from madagascar excl." "firmly support the just struggle of the people of madagascar for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and madagascar excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the third world excl." and "long live the great unity of the people all over the world excl."

at 10:30 a.m., the plane carrying president ratsiraka landed at the airport flying the national flags of china and madagascar. premier hua kuo-feng and n.p.c.

vice-chairman ulanfu stepped forward to the ramp-side, shook hands warmly with president and madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished guests and welcomed them to china. a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. a band played the national anthems of madagascar and china. accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng, president ratsiraka reviewed a guard of honour of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished visitors walked past the welcoming crowd, the well-wishers beat drums and gongs and waved miniature flags of china and madagascar, flowers and colourful streamers. youngsters danced jubilantly to the strains of music. valiant and in high morale, militiamen stood in team formation and presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests. president and madame ratsiraka and other distinguished guests waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

present at the airport were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh-feng and chao chun-chen; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the peking women's federation, including ho ying, chen chieh, li ke, hao chung-shih, yao chin, chang chih-chiang, hsu yun-pei and fu yu-fang, and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

also present were the malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy, technical counsellor of the ministry of information; diplomatic officials of the malagasy embassy here; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, made a special trip to pyongyang to meet president and madame ratsiraka and accompanied them to peking on board the same plane.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Holds Talks with President Ratsiraka of Madagascar

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

premier hua kuo-feng of the state council held talks with president didier ratsiraka of the democratic republic of madagascar here this afternoon.

participating in the talks on the malagasy side were: members of the supreme council of revolution gilbert sambson and desire rakotoarijaona, minister of foreign affairs jean bemananjara, minister of finance and planning rakotovao-razakaboana, minister of rural development and agrarian reform pierre rajaonah, minister of health jean-jacques seraphin, ambassador of madagascar to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa, director of the office of the president of the republic georges solofoson, and director of protocol of the presidency of the republic moise rakotosihanaka.

taking part on the chinese side were: foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, department directors of the foreign ministry ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien, and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome President of Madagascar, Madame Ratsiraka and Other Distinguished Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome president didier ratsiraka of the democratic republic of madagascar, madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished malagasy guests accompanying them on the visit.

present at the banquet were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and yu hui-yung, minister of culture.

the national flags of china and madagascar were hung side by side in the banquet hall, where a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries prevailed.

premier hua kuo-feng and president didier ratsiraka spoke at the banquet.

premier hua kuo-feng said, "under the leadership of president ratsiraka, the malagasy government and people have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying results in consolidating national independence and developing the national economy. in international affairs, the malagasy government has adhered to a policy of non-alignment, stood for african unity, opposed imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism, advocated the establishment of a zone of peace in the indian ocean, supported the just struggles of all peoples, thus making a positive contribution to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism."

speaking of the international situation, premier hua kuo-feng pointed out, "the world continues to advance amidst great turmoil and the situation is excellent and is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. confronted with the stark realities of the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony and the growing danger of a new war, the third world countries and the people of the world are increasingly awakening, and their revolutionary struggles are surging forward vigorously. the fourth session of the united nations conference on trade and development held recently in africa frustrated the disruptive schemes of the superpowers and adopted resolutions of positive significance, thus making a new contribution to the third world's united struggle against hegemonism in the economic field."

premier hua kuo-feng censured the superpowers for stepping up their rivalry to control southern africa. he said, "in particular, the superpower that flaunts the banner of 'supporting the national liberation movement' is more flagrant and unbridled in its scheming activities for aggression, interference, subversion and division in africa. we are happy to note that more and more african countries have increasingly come to realize that superpower rivalry in africa constitutes the main danger to the independence and security of the african countries. we firmly believe that the daily awakening african people, strengthening their unity, guarding against the tiger while repelling the wolf and persisting in a protracted struggle, will surely achieve the independence and liberation of the whole of africa."

the premier said, "great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. we are determined to advance on the crest of victory, develop the excellent situation, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, do a still better job of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind."

at the end of his speech, premier hua kuo-feng expressed the belief that president ratsiraka's current visit would further enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote a new development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

president ratsiraka noted in his speech that, though occurring recently, the mutual rediscoveries of the chinese and malagasy peoples had already achieved very fruitful results.

speaking of his visit to china, the president said: "we have come to strengthen our relations of militant cooperation. we have come also to reinforce the testimony of our common commitment to the defence of the principles and ideals of the revolution of peoples."

he paid warm tribute to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung "whose past, whose thought and whose action will make an indelible imprint on our planet."

president ratsiraka said: "together with you, side by side with you and in unity with all peoples devoted to freedom, progress and peace, we take this exceptional opportunity to declare once again our firm commitment to defend the free determination of all the peoples, to unremittingly combat colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, to wipe out racism and racial discrimination from the face of the globe, to fight against the diabolical creation of hotbeds of tension by the action of big powers."

"we support without reservation all the national liberation movements, because self-determination is not only a rule consecrated by the international community and the united nations. it is a natural historical and imprescriptible right of all the peoples. no state, no arms and no power can ever indefinitely check the irresistible drive of peoples towards independence, or resist the legitimate recognition of the national realities in africa, asia or the middle east."

he said: "we are very sensitive and attentive to all the menaces which the big powers, in their hegemonic design or for the fallacious defence of interests which are little evident, pose to regions where there has been until now a stable tranquillity.

"thus we can not accept that the indian ocean be turned into a possible theatre of confrontation between causes which are not ours and in the name of principles which we do not defend."

he pointed out: "in disregard of the decision of the united nations, people continue to deploy powerful fleets in what should be a zone of peace."

president ratsiraka said: "we should fight unremittingly against all direct or disguised forms of domination, aggression, pressure, oppression, exploitation or interference in others' affairs."

he said: "we should not submit any longer but should take part in building a new international economic order based on respect for the interests of all the parties concerned."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of madagascar and china.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu teh-feng and chao chun-chen;

leading members of government departments, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, chen chieh, li ke, hu wei, hao chung-shih, hsia chih-hsu, tao chi, yao chin, chih chun, chang chih-chiang, li ching-chuan, shih shao-hua, ku wen-hua, chang chao, fu yu-fang, wang wen, hsu yun-pei and yang chi, and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

also present were malagasy ambassador to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa and madame rakotofiringa, the visiting malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy and other malagasy friends now in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the banquet.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

following is the full text of premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the banquet he gave in honour of malagasy president didier ratsiraka here this evening:

your excellency respected president and madame didier ratsiraka,

distinguished guests from madagascar,

friends and comrades,

his excellency president didier ratsiraka is a well-acquainted friend of the chinese people. his excellency visited china before on two occasions and personally signed the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and madagascar. today, it gives us particular warmth and joy that his excellency the president has come at our invitation for a state visit, once again bringing to the chinese people the deep friendship of the malagasy people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our warm welcome to president and madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished guests from madagascar.

the democratic republic of madagascar is a beautiful and richly-endowed island country in great africa. the malagasy people have a glorious tradition of combating colonialism and imperialism. under the leadership of president ratsiraka, the malagasy government and people have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying results in consolidating national independence and developing the national economy. in international affairs, the malagasy government has adhered to a policy of non-alignment, stood for african unity, opposed imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism, advocated the establishment of a zone of peace in the indian ocean, supported the just struggles of all peoples, thus making a positive contribution to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism. we wish you greater success on your road of advance.

comrades and friends,

the current international situation is characterized by the fact that the world continues to advance amidst great turmoil and the situation is excellent and is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. confronted with the stark realities of the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony and the growing danger of a new war, the third world countries and the people of the world are increasingly awakening, and their revolutionary struggles are surging forward vigorously. the fourth session of the united nations conference on trade and development held recently in africa frustrated the disruptive schemes of the superpowers and adopted resolutions of positive significance, thus making a new contribution to the third world's united struggle against hegemonism in the economic field.

the situation in africa is excellent, too. the armed struggle waged by the people in southern africa, particularly in zimbabwe, to win national liberation and independence is developing vigorously and dealing continual heavy blows to the vorster and smith regimes. however, the enemies are not reconciled to defeat, and they are putting up a desperate struggle. the

superpowers are stepping up their rivalry to control southern africa; and in particular, the superpower that flaunts the banner of "supporting the national liberation movement" is more flagrant and unbridled in its scheming activities for aggression, interference, subversion and division in africa. we are happy to note that more and more african countries have increasingly come to realize that superpower rivalry in africa constitutes the main danger to the independence and security of the african countries. we firmly believe that the daily awakening african people, strengthening their unity, guarding against the tiger while repelling the wolf and persisting in a protracted struggle, will surely achieve the independence and liberation of the whole of africa.

comrades and friends,

great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. we are determined to advance on the crest of victory, develop the excellent situation, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, do a still better job of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

both china and madagascar belong to the third world. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and madagascar have developed satisfactorily. we believe that his excellency the president's current visit will further enhance the mutual understanding between our two peoples and promote a new development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

we wish his excellency the president a fully successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the democratic republic of madagascar and the well-being of her people,

to the steady development of the friendship between the chinese and malagasy peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the health of his excellency the president and madame didier ratsiraka,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from madagascar,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

President Ratsiraka's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

following is the full text of malagasy president didier ratsiraka's speech at the banquet given in his honour by premier hua kuo-feng here this evening:

mr. premier,

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

my first words will be to tell you that i find it an honour and a pleasure to be your guest today and to thank you very sincerely for the friendly and comforting words that you have just spoken to us.

the day after the people's movement of 1972 which prepared the socialist revolution and led to the advent of the democratic republic of madagascar, our first preoccupation, in inaugurating a diplomacy open to all countries, was to redress the grave injury inflicted on the great chinese people by the trick of the neo-colonial conquerors.

in recognizing the people's republic of china and immediately establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, madagascar wished to demonstrate that she had at last regained her full political independence and that, as a logical corollary, her duty as a dedicated people and her interest as a country that had been oppressed, exploited and dominated till then were to rejoin the big family of progressive peoples, whose combined forces alone could reverse the course of events and impart to the international order a direction henceforth conforming to the will and the ideals of the majority, that is to say, all the peoples who work and produce, and substitute a world of justice, equality and peace for the system of pillage, egoism and conflicts that had till then been imposed by colonialism and imperialism in the name of western hegemony and the law of the strongest.

the mutual rediscoveries of the chinese and malagasy peoples were affixed with the seal of friendship, solidarity and mutual esteem. and though occurring recently, they have already achieved very fruitful results.

today, in finding myself once again in this friendly land, whose people's courage, whose leaders' insight and whose political philosophy have a legendary value in my distant country, i would like very specially to recall as a privileged honour the invitation extended to us by the government of the people's republic of china to pay this state visit.

we have come on pilgrimage to the great source of the contemporary revolution. we have come to strengthen our relations of militant cooperation. we have come also to reinforce the testimony of our common commitment to the defence of the principles and ideals of the revolution of peoples.

we have come, finally, to pay a solemn homage to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, a statesman of historic stature, red sun of the east, whose past, whose thought and whose action will make an indelible imprint on our planet.

in fact:

he has not only led the glorious chinese people through their long march. he has not only done so to win victory after victory. he has given them a cause for which to exist, to fight and to live. he has lifted them from the misery, the famine, the tatters and the ignorance. finally, he has won for them the respect of all nations and enabled this greatest people of the world to become the elder brother and fellow-traveller of all the peoples who have emancipated themselves or are fighting for freedom. henceforth, no page of history could be written without china. this is for all of us, for the progressives, for the revolutionaries of the whole world, the surest guarantee of the preservation of our forward march and the building of a more just international society under the banner of peace.

since your struggle has been our struggle and our trials have been shared with your understanding, we regard this occasion as a clear illustration of the disinterested, harmonious and efficacious cooperation which characterizes our mutual relations.

the path that you have taken in building socialism presents, mutatis mutandis, certain similarities with the itinerary that we have followed to achieve the present national democratic and people's revolution, which is the base for the building of socialism. we also deem it conducive to the pursuit of our common objectives that our support to the cause of the chinese people and revolution is commensurate with the contribution made by china to our work of national reconstruction.

we are not only pleased and sincerely satisfied with the aid you give us. we wish to cite this as a model

of the solicitude of a great people with a great heart, who do not as yet possess everything, but who make it their task to help with the development of a younger and poorer nation with complete respect for the latter's sovereignty and in ways both original and generous.

the nature, value and quality of the different forms of aid and cooperation which embellish the great road of sino-malagasy friendship demonstrate the vitality of our agreement and excellence of our relations. i am convinced that they foretell the success of future experiences which we may have the opportunity to explore together in the vast domains of diplomacy, culture, economy and general development.

at all times, today as well as yesterday and still more tomorrow, i wish to express profound gratitude for your every step, which, i am sure, will be proved correct in the future. i express this sentiment to you on behalf of the malagasy people and government. it is fully shared by the delegation present here, who are particularly grateful to your kindness in all instances.

together with you, side by side with you and in unity with all peoples devoted to freedom, progress and peace, we take this exceptional opportunity to declare once again our firm commitment to defend the free determination of all the peoples, to unremittingly combat colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, to wipe out racism and racial discrimination from the face of the globe, to fight against the diabolical creation of hotbeds of tension by the action of big powers.

throughout this peaceful endeavour, we are guided only by the principles of non-alignment and will make the will of all working peoples and the law of the democratic majority the banner of the crusade which history and revolutionary ethics compel us to make.

thus we support without reservation all the national liberation movements, because self-determination is not only a rule consecrated by the international community and the united nations. it is a natural historical and imprescriptible right of all the peoples. no state, no arms and no power can ever indefinitely check the irresistible drive of peoples towards independence, or resist the legitimate recognition of the national realities in africa, asia or the middle east.

we wish to mention in particular our solidarity with the peoples of zimbabwe, namibia and western sahara.

we are wholly devoted to the cause of the fraternal black people who are victims of apartheid and exploitation in azania.

we defend with all the force of our conviction the restoration of the rights of the palestinian people exiled from their own country, which is usurped and tyrannized by zionist aggression.

we are deeply concerned over the manoeuvres to divide the comorian state and by the confused conditions in which djibouti risks acceding to international sovereignty.

as fighters for peace, we are very sensitive and attentive to all the menaces which the big powers, in their hegemonic design or for the fallacious defence of interests which are little evident, pose to regions where there has been until now a stable tranquillity.

thus we cannot accept that the indian ocean be turned into a possible theatre of confrontation between causes which are not ours and in the name of principles which we do not defend.

in disregard of the decision of the united nations, people continue to deploy powerful fleets in what should be a zone of peace.

we appeal to all the forces of progress and peace that the will of the littoral states, though small, as well as the resolution of various international forums should no longer be flouted by the law of the strongest. we count on the aid and solidarity of the great chinese people in this struggle, which is rough at the outset.

in the name of opposing imperialism, we give our total support to the korean people who have the legitimate aspiration for peaceful reunification free from any foreign interference and with respect for the sole will of the people.

in the same name, we denounce the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by those who attempt to prevent the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam from taking the seat due to them in the assembly of nations, notably in the united nations.

with respect to the establishment of a democratic world order, that of the majority composed of the working peoples and not the parody cleverly forged by the bourgeois minority, we are convinced that we should fight unremittingly against all direct or disguised forms of domination, aggression, pressure, oppression, exploitation or interference in others' affairs.

this is, it seems, the inevitable way to secure and impose a fundamental reorganization of the jungle which is the present international monetary and commercial system.

we should not submit any longer but should take part in building a new international economic order based on respect for the interests of all the parties concerned.

our efforts for the complete liberation of mankind will be futile so long as we are compelled to import, against our will and without being able to have our say, inflation, recession and monetary anarchy; so long as the plunder of our economies and our raw material reserves is not stopped; and so long as rules of equal exchange and guarantee are not instituted.

the last session of unctad in nairobi is in many respects symptomatic of the intention of rich countries on the subject. this is not a note of discouragement. much on the contrary, this stronghold will be unable to resist the attack of our front.

we will win because we have the truth and we are armed with realism and unshakable will; and because we know that the trend of history is irresistible.

allow me, looking thus into the future, to raise my glass today to the health, prosperity and long life of chairman mao, chairman chu teh, the premier, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, as well as to the long lasting of the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation which indefectibly bind our two fraternal peoples.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Press Hails King Birendra's Successful Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 10, 1976)

nepalese newspapers and weeklies have published editorials and articles hailing the success of the friendly visit to china's szechwan and tibet paid by king birendra bir bikram shah dev.

the visit "will undoubtedly go a long way in further promoting the close ties and understanding subsisting between the peoples of the two countries," says "rising nepal" in an editorial today. "overall results of his majesty's week-long visit have further strengthened the friendly relations between the two closely neighbouring countries, enlarged and widened the areas of cooperation and trade," says the editorial.

the weekly "matribhumi" notes in its june 8 editorial that the visit "has indeed added a new chapter in the history of nepal-china friendship and cooperation." following the visit to china, the area of cooperation between nepal and china, which is already growing, will definitely expand in the future.

the nepal-china relations have remained an example of mutual cooperation, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual trust among countries. "the present visit is yet another example of growing goodwill and trust between nepal and china," says weekly "naya sandesh" in a signed article. "indeed, the nepal-china relations present an example of how neighbours with different political and social systems can strengthen their relations."

"gorkhapatra" says editorially on june 6 that his majesty's tour will contribute to promoting mutual cooperation and understanding. "his majesty's visit to szechwan and tibet will guide the coming generations too in strengthening the historical ties between nepal and china."

many other nepalese weeklies and papers also carried editorials and articles acclaiming the king's successful visit to china.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Women's Volleyball Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here today in honour of a peruvian women's volleyball delegation led by alberto vattuone.

present on the occasion were leading member of the chinese volleyball association kuo lien-kang and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo-romero attended.

at the reception, kuo lien-kang and alberto vattuone spoke highly of the friendship between the people and players of china and peru.

the peruvian women's volleyball delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Where There Is Oppression There Is Resistance"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

"where there is oppression there is resistance" is the title of a commentary carried by the "people's daily" today. the commentary reads:

the soviet people's discontent with and resistance to the revisionist rule have been going on unabated.

according to western press reports, sailors of a soviet guided missile destroyer mutinied on november 7 and 8 last year during the october revolution anniversary celebrations. the cause of the mutiny was obviously connected with the war of soviet military aggression against angola. after the mutiny started, the destroyer sailed to the high seas from riga port. the soviet revisionists sent warships and aircraft after it and suppressed the mutiny in a bloodbath.

a sit-down strike was held by workers of a telephone and telegraph equipment plant of more than 20,000 workers in leningrad on the very day of the opening of the "25th congress" of the soviet revisionist party. troops and police were called out and leaders of the strike were arrested and given heavy sentences.

slow-downs and strikes by soviet workers have also occurred recently in riga, capital of latvia, and in the siberian industrial city of irkutsk. moreover, shopwindows were smashed by indignant people in rostov-on-don in the south, and in kiev in the ukraine.

since early this year, fires and explosions, in which shops were burnt and officials' villas bombed, have occurred repeatedly in the georgian capital, tbilisi. it was reported that these actions had been taken in protest against the soviet revisionists' frenzied suppression of the georgians in recent years and against forcible russification.

these are obviously only a few incidents that have leaked out from the soviet union. nevertheless, they show that the soviet revisionists' boasts about the elimination of class and national antagonism in the soviet union and about political and ideological identity in soviet society are mere lies to give an impression of tranquillity and a mask for covering up the fascist dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

the evils committed by the soviet revisionist ruling circles at home and abroad are resented by the soviet people. the intensified arms expansion and war preparations, the aggression and expansion everywhere and the occupation of other countries by armed force all go against the fundamental interests of the soviet people. to further fleece the people, the soviet revisionist rulers aggravate the labour intensity of the workers under the pretext of raising productivity of labour and the quality of products, thus forcing the workers and other labouring people to rise up in defence of their own interests.

the national problem in the soviet union has become a "latent explosive problem" as a result of the revisionists' frantic efforts to push big russian-chauvinism among the minority nationalities, the policy of national assimilation and annexation, and liquidation of culture and languages of minority nationalities. their rule has met with resistance by the people of various nationalities in one way or another.

the soviet revisionist chieftains and their propaganda machines have imposed a tight blockade on the news about the soviet people's resistance and struggle. this merely reveals their feeble nature -- their fear of the people. there are many indications that the soviet revisionist ruling clique is very nervous in face of the surging struggle of the people. of late they convened one meeting after another to prepare public opinion and work out measures to cope with the situation. one of the measures is to lay emphasis on the continued "maintenance of law", declaring that they will "not grant rights to anyone to say and act as he likes". another measure is to tighten by all means the control over ideology and poison and benumb the minds of the soviet people. both the tough and soft tactics are aimed at intensifying the fascist dictatorship over the soviet people. but where there is oppression there is resistance. the heavier the oppression, the stronger the resistance. chairman mao has pointed out: "the people of all countries, the masses comprising more than 90 per cent of the entire population, sooner or later want revolution and sooner or later support marxism-leninism". the stark reality in the soviet union will surely once again attest to this truth.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
On Tass Statement on Lebanon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

on the order of the kremlin, tass dished up a statement on disturbance-torn lebanon on june 9. this statement is to prepare public opinion for the soviet social-imperialist new aggression and interference in that country.

in the statement the soviet union resorts to political blackmail and military threat as well. thick with the smell of gunpowder, it clamours: "the middle east is much closer to the soviet union" than to the united states and other countries; "the soviet union is not less interested in how the situation in lebanon and around it develops and continues to develop. nobody should lose sight of this." such is an out and out social-imperialist tune. it has exposed to the light of day the naked ambition on lebanon of the soviet union, which disguises itself as a "natural ally" of the arab people.

in the eyes of the soviet social-imperialists, since lebanon is situated in the near east and close to the soviet union, it has the right to interfere in the lebanese affairs. again according to their logic, a small country, as its geographical position is near a big power, ought to be manipulated and trampled underfoot by the big power at will. such is an imperialist gangster logic, pure and simple excl.

the new tsars in the kremlin have such said and such done. as early as in 1968, the soviet union sent armed forces to occupy czechoslovakia which is close to it. a matter of fact, the soviet social-imperialists not only sent armed forces to interfere in the internal affairs of a country close to the soviet union but aggress against a country far away from it. distance does not stem the new tsars' ambition of expansion. not long ago they sent mercenaries to the newly-independent african country of angola, which is far away from the soviet union, to carry out military interference and aggression in a big way. now, the soviet union is trying to repeat in lebanon what has happened in angola.

the tass statement dwells excessively on the situation in lebanon with ulterior motives, asserting that "what is taking place in lebanon is ceasing to be an internal lebanese matter," "tne lebanese events threaten to grow into a bigger international conflict," and so on. what it means is, now that the lebanon issue has become an "international conflict", it seems legitimate for the soviet union to interfere. obviously, the tass statement is preparing public opinion for further and open soviet aggression and interference in lebanon.

tass hypocritically expresses "concern" about "the fratricidal war in which the arabs are fighting arabs". it demands an end to the "sanguinary war" of "a tragic character" and "urges all states to abstain from any action that goes against the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity". all this seems to suggest that the soviet union is nothing less than a defender of the international principles. how thoroughly it has whitewashed itself excl.

but is the soviet union the defender of these principles? no excl. it is precisely the superpower of the soviet union which has trampled upon the generally recognised international principles and disregarded lebanese independence and sovereignty. it has fanned up winds and fires, sowed dissension and directed this tragedy in lebanon where it uses arabs to fight arabs, like the other superpower. the new tsars have incurred debts to the arab people. their concern today, when the flames of war are spreading in the middle east, is still their own position there in the rivalry for hegemony and definitely not the sufferings of the arab people. the soviet union bragged about the "cease" of this sanguinary war, but played with the gun-boat policy at the same time. it has sent 15 more warships including helicopter-carriers to the mediterranean, bringing the number of its warships there to 70, among which many are plying on the sea near lebanon. besides, soviet chief of general staff kulikov also went to the mediterranean on board a missile cruiser. is this not an attempt to take advantage of the situation in lebanon and fish in troubled waters?

the tass statement has prepared the ground and given a signal for further soviet interference in lebanon. however, the notorious gunboat policy has long been discredited. the lebanese people and other arab people will never yield to the political blackmail and military threat of the superpowers. they will see through the imperialist and social-imperialist intrigues and manoeuvres and rightly solve their own internal problems. the soviet social-imperialists who attempt to go against the tide of history will lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Art Troupe Leaves Sudan for Home

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 11, 1976)

the chinese art troupe with yin cheng-chung as leader and shen shen as deputy leader left here for home by special plane early this morning at the conclusion of a friendly visit to sudan.

they were seen off at the airport by sudanese acting under-secretary of the ministry of culture and information babiker ahmed kabouse, director of culture of the ministry mohamed abdel hay and others.

korean ambassador to sudan pak neung il was also present at the airport to see off the troupe.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to sudan chang yueh.

during its 3-week visit in sudan, the chinese art troupe attended the 7th anniversary celebrations of sudan' may 25th revolution.

the troupe gave altogether 14 performances in khartoum, wad medani, and at the working sites of wad medani blue nile bridge and hassaheisa friendship textile mill in gezira province to a total audience of more than 18,000 people. the performances were televised by omdurman television service.

sudanese president nimeri, first deputy president mohamed el baghir ahmed, deputy president and president of high executive council of southern region abel alier saw its premiere at the friendship hall theatre in khartoum.

the rich and colourful music and dance programmes presented by the chinese troupe were warmly welcomed and praised by the audience.

director of culture of the ministry of culture and information mohamed abdel hay hosted a farewell tea party for the chinese art troupe. present on the occasion were sudanese minister of culture and information bona malwal, acting under-secretary of the ministry babiker ahmed kabouse and others.

chinese ambassador chang yueh was also present.

speaking at the party, both director mohamed abdel hay and leader of the chinese art troupe yin cheng-chung warmly praised the profound friendship between the peoples and artists of china and sudan.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

syrian ambassador
to china jabr al-atrash left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Scholars Praise New Spirit Prevailing in China

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Jun. 10, 1976)

the thai
scholars mission which returned from a visit to china praised the new spirit prevailing in that country when it reported on the visit to an audience of over 600 at thammasat university here recently.

head of the mission dr. kasem suwanagul, professor in political science at chulalongkorn university, said that the thai scholars mission paid the visit to china with friendly feelings and the desire to increase mutual understanding between the thai and chinese peoples.

he said that compared with her old days, china has changed greatly since liberation and a fresh spirit is prevailing everywhere. now the 800 million chinese people are leading a happy life. they are brimming with energy and joy, and working diligently for building their country by relying on their own strength and resources.

he noted there is an allegation that china's great cultural revolution has adversely affected production. but the reality is quite the contrary. china's industrial and agricultural construction has developed quickly after the cultural revolution. this revolution is aimed at blocking the road to capitalism and revisionism and enabling the country to keep to the socialist road.

referring to china's revolution in education, mr. sameh chamarik, deputy president of thammasat university, said, chinese schools are earnestly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and promoting open-door schooling and the combination of education with productive labour. school graduates

have not only cultural knowledge but also a lofty ideal of self-devotion to the construction of their motherland.

dr. khien theeravit, professor in political science at chulalongkorn university said that as the delegation arrived in peking, china was on the upsurge of her struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. "we saw with our own eyes the moving scene of mass contingents marching through the tien an men square in support of the two resolutions of the central committee of the communist party of china."

china's criticism of teng hsiao-ping, he stressed, is a serious struggle between the correct and erroneous lines. the struggle would continue.

four other members of the mission also gave talks about the visit. the audience showed great interest in what they said.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Council Member of ITU Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1976)

liu yuan, council member of the administration council of the international telecommunication union and deputy director of the bureau of external affairs of the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications, left peking by air today for geneva to attend the 31st session of the i.t.u. administration council.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

Restriction of Bourgeois Rights Is Acute Class Struggle

by

Yün Ling (云 岭)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1976)

From around the summer of last year when Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts up to the first ten days of April this year when a handful of counter-revolutionaries stirred up the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square, their large numbers of reactionary words and deeds were always directly or indirectly linked with the need to intensify and extend bourgeois rights and to oppose the criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights.

As things stand, it is very clear that while we want to restrict and criticize bourgeois rights, they are opposed to the restriction and criticism of them. This is really tit for tat and the exclusion of each other like fire and water. This is the acute and violent struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois classes, between the socialist and capitalist roads, and between the Marxist and revisionist lines.

In China, after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "Class struggle is by no means over." In 1958, Chairman Mao called on the whole Party and especially the Party cadres to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the war years, abolish the idea of bourgeois rights, and criticize and restrict bourgeois rights. Not long afterward, the bourgeoisie inside the Party leaped forth to offer resistance.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, under Chairman Mao's active initiation, enthusiastic support and warm solicitude, a large number of

socialist new things with an important role to play in the restriction of bourgeois rights came into bloom all over the fatherland like the resplendent flowers of all hues on the hills. In the eyes of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, they were not fresh flowers but brambles that obstructed them from taking the capitalist road. They either openly swung their hatchets or hid in a dark corner to shoot poisoned arrows, with the intention of chopping away or shooting to death these new things.

When a great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao in his important instruction on the question of theory linked more clearly and sharply the question of restricting bourgeois rights with the major question of guarding against China from becoming revisionist and restoring capitalism, and brought the matter before the whole Party and the people of the whole country. Early last year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, a mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the roletariat was launched with thoroughness, and a most important content of the movement was to criticize and restrict bourgeois rights. This also touched the root of life of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and their general representative Teng Hsiao-p'ing leaped forward to sing an opposite tune and wilfully obstruct it. They went all out to pour cold water on the investigation and research work carried out by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals for further restricting bourgeois rights, and even barbarously forbade reference to this concept of "bourgeois rights."

After the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself was launched, the spearhead was directed straight at Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general representative of the new and old bourgeoisie inside the Party. How could the handful of counter-revolutionaries who pinned their hopes for the intensification and extension of bourgeois rights, and hence the all-round restoration of capitalism, on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's help from burning with anxiety? Therefore, they stirred up a premeditated and organized counter-revolutionary incident backed by a program and plan at T'ienanmen Square in the capital.

In this counter-revolutionary political incident, this handful of class enemies wildly spurted out an abundance of counter-revolutionary poisonous juice. One jet was spurted directly at Chairman Mao's expositions on the restriction of bourgeois rights, and these brilliant expositions were vilified as "truth not fit for application." This gang of counter-revolutionaries abused the comrades of our Party who resolutely defended and publicized Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as "scholars emasculating Marxism-Leninism." They looked upon Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the protector of their root of life and the "powerful person" who "dared" to resist the revolutionary mass movement for their interests.

For the sake of intensifying and extending bourgeois rights, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also really exhausted his mental efforts. He cudgeled his brain and came out with a theory of "material base": "To restrict bourgeois rights, there also must be a material base. Without it, how can they be restricted?" This theory of "material base" of his was derived directly from the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." He brought the

development of the national economy to the position of a key link and stood it against Chairman Mao's consistent teaching on taking class struggle as the key link for opposing the two aspects of socialist revolution in the superstructure and the relations of production, including opposition to the restriction of bourgeois rights.

Through Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "material base," we see not any "material base" but the theoretical base of his revisionist line--the theory of productive forces. He opposes the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat on the "ground" that "the productive forces are backward" and there is no "material base." What he is truly interested in is definitely not the "material base" for restricting bourgeois rights but to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line for intensifying and extending bourgeois rights and consolidating the economic base which the bourgeoisie depends on for its existence and emergence.

Khrushchev once nonsensically said that "the material and technical base of communism established" "is precisely the base of the general line of our Party." What Khrushchev called "communism" and what kind of line is their "general line" are clearly known to everybody.

In the historical period of socialism, a part of bourgeois rights still cannot be abolished right away. Can they be criticized? Is the restriction of them "not fit for application"? "In its rational form it is a scandal and abomination to bourgeoisdom and its doctrinaire professors, because it includes in its comprehension and affirmative recognition of the existing state of things, at the same time also, the recognition of the negation of that state, of its inevitable breaking up; because it regards every historically developed social form as in fluid movement, and therefore takes into account its transient nature not less than its momentary existence; because it lets nothing impose upon it, and is in its essence critical and revolutionary." (Marx: "Afterword to the Second Edition of Das Kapital, Vol. I," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 218) This attitude must also be adopted toward bourgeois rights.

Bourgeois rights still cannot be abolished within a fairly long period of time. However, their existence provides the soil and condition for breeding capitalism and revisionism and the important economic base on which the bourgeoisie relies for its existence and emergence. "Therefore it is quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." In view of this, while we permit a part of bourgeois rights to exist, we must at the same time criticize and restrict them, and we are able to criticize as well as to effectively restrict them. Criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights represent an irresistible trend of historical development and the pressing demand of the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres who make up the overwhelming majority of the population. This is in conformity with their vital interests and has their sincere support.

The allegation that the criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights "are not fit for application" is nothing more than the subjective wish of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a few people who are intoxicated with the intensification and extension of bourgeois rights. Such

wish of theirs which is antagonistic to the broad masses of the people is a wish for restoring capitalism which is truly not fit for application. It is not fit for application because first of all it is not truth and is antagonistic to Marxist truth. Since they deliberately act peevishly toward the trend of historical development, they could only knock their heads against a brick wall. The more the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party is angry with and terrified by revolutionary truth and dialectics, the more we must do things according to revolutionary truth and dialectics.

There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause. Chairman Mao points out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This most profound analysis of Chairman Mao's has incisely exposed the class essence of the capitalist-roaders as well as revealed the fundamental cause of their anger with and opposition to the criticism of bourgeois rights. That "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" is a phenomenon of class struggle which will exist for a long time in the whole historical period of socialism. Therefore, the struggle for and against the restriction and criticism of bourgeois rights will go on for a long time in the whole historical period of socialism.

Lenin stated in the first section of the second chapter of The State and Revolution that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the supreme expression of the revolutionary role of the proletariat in history. Chairman Mao's theory that bourgeois rights which still exist in the socialist society "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat" is precisely a more brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary role of the proletariat in history as pointed out by Lenin. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao destroyed and with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought going deeper into people's hearts, more favorable political and ideological conditions have been provided for the further restriction of bourgeois rights. Following the deepening of the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, still greater victories will be won in the restriction of bourgeois rights. No matter how stubborn the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party are, the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people will surely break through all forms of resistance and victoriously push forward the socialist revolution.

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REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

The Victory of the Revolution in Literature and Art Is Brought About by the Struggle Against Capitalist-Roaders

by

Jen Tu (任犊)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1976)

After a life-or-death battle fought at close quarters between the two classes and the two lines, the proletarian revolution in literature and art has struck up a paean of victory echoing to the skies. Amidst the smoke of gun powder in the battlefield, model revolutionary plays have planted the red flag on the literary and art stage. With powerful strides, the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers have occupied the grounds of literature and art. The realm of literature and art overgrown with poisonous weeds and cluttered with devils dancing in chaos ten years ago is now a spring garden with orioles singing and swallows darting. This is a fruit of victory from the practice of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literautre and Art" (called "Talks" for short hereafter), a fruit of victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Fruits of victory are not easy to come by. From the very outset, the revolution in literature and art was viewed with hostility by the landlord and bourgeois classes in society and was opposed and disrupted by the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Exploiting that part of power usurped by them, the capitalist-roaders tried by every means to strangle the revolution in literature and art. The arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and looked upon the revolution in literature and art as an eyesore and a thorn in the side. Whenever the revolution in literature and art moved a step forward, it inevitably came in sharp struggle with the capitalist-roaders. The triumph of the revolution in literature and art is brought about by the struggle with the capitalist-roaders.

The history of struggle tells us that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the most obstinate opponents to the revolution in literature and art. All of us will not forget that as early as 1964, when the tender buds of modern revolutionary Peking operas had just burst into life to shake off the shackles of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, Liu Shao-ch'i maliciously attacked them saying, "Rather than devote so much energy to the reform of it (Peking opera), it is better to stage some more of dramas." Teng Hsiao-p'ing also talked wildly saying, "I raise both my hands in support of the reform of plays, but I do not like to see such shows." This remark by Teng Hsiao-p'ing baldly exposed his reactionary stand in opposing the revolution in literature and art.

Revolutionary literature and art was "not cherished" by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, nor could he cherish them. What did he cherish? Feudal, capitalist and revisionist stuff. He cried till his voice got husky out of exhaustion: "It is necessary to give expression to the wisdom of emperors and princes,

generals and ministers." He ordered that "people be found to write plays starting with the three sage kings and five virtuous emperors"--"writing 360 plays and staging one a day." He vainly attempted to let the landlord and bourgeois classes forever occupy the stage.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing took the lead in whipping up the eerie wind, and the whole bourgeois headquarters turned out in force. The capitalist-roaders within the Party set up defenses at every level, moved cautiously in every step, and suppressed and found fault with the revolution in literature and art in a thousand and one ways with both overt and covert means. They flagrantly resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, frenziedly attacked the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in the literary and art revolution, and even persecuted the revolutionary literary and art fighters by fair means or foul. The process of the creation of model revolutionary plays was one of struggle with the Party-roaders within the Party politically and artistically. The ugly show of the Party capitalist-roaders made us see with increasing clarity that the main obstacle to the literary and art revolution came from these Party capitalist-roaders.

Why should the Party capitaist-roaders so rabidly oppose the literary and art revolution exemplified by model revolutionary plays? This is no coincidence but is a reflection of the law of class struggle in the period of socialism.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao points out, "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The struggle in the domain of literature and art has traditionally been a reflection of struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the political domain. After the founding of new China, the proletariat and the laboring people have become the masters of the state. Chairman Mao has led us in carrying out the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, in deepening the socialist revolution on the political, economic and ideological fronts, in continuously attacking the bourgeoisie, and in winning one victory after another. But "the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between various political forces and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still protracted, tortuous and at times even very acute."

The cultural sphere is a hereditary territory that has for thousands of years been run with great pains by the exploiting classes. After the loss of the means of production, the exploiting classes made a more desperate attempt to occupy this base and put up stiff resistance on the strength of their traditional predominance. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company usurped leadership in literary and art circles, frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, exercised the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat and the laboring people and turned the literary and art battlefront into a bridgehead for capitalist restoration. Therefore, there actually appeared in socialist China such an "absurd thing" as that "many communists are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art."

The Party capitalst-roaders who were "communists" in name served not the workers, peasants and soldiers but a handful of people of the exploiting classes. They were enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, boldly let all freaks and monsters come forth and turned literary and art circles into a mess for the purpose of preparing public opinion for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of luring and winning over literary and art workers in following the revisionist line, they scrupulously intensified and extended bourgeois rights, and implemented the "three-famous principle" and the policy of "three highs." According to the credo that "generous rewards rouse one to heroism," they tried to corrupt the souls of literary and art workers with money, fame and standing. It wouldn't do if we did not seize back leadership from the hands of the capitalist-roaders, occupy and reform the literary and art battlefront with Marxism, and carry out the literary and art revolution.

The literary and art revolution carried out by the proletariat under the leadership of the Party was dictated by the reality of the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the historical period of socialism. It was the inevitable outcome of the struggle waged by Marxism against revisionism and the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and especially the Party capitalist-roaders, and was a strategic measure for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. The launching of the literary and art revolution by the proletariat was for attacking the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, smashing counter-revolutionary public opinion with revolutionary public opinion, for destroying the "palace of the demon king" and for seizing back leadership usurped by the bourgeoisie. "To achieve this aim, we must at the same time criticize the bourgeois representatives in various circles who have wormed their way into the Party, the government, the army and the realm of culture and purge these persons and even remove some of them from their duties."

The sudden and quick rise of the great proletarian revolution in literature and art violated the fundamental interests of the whole bourgeois headquarters. As if they were confronted by a major disaster, the Party capitalist-roaders got panicky and desperate. They mustered all their strength to launch a rabid counter-attack, in a vain attempt to safeguard their occupied base. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the one who vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, jumped out one by one, in a vain attempt to strangle the great proletarian revolution in literature and art. The heated struggle taught us a profound lesson: The launching of the literary and art revolution and the criticism of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism are by no means just a question of writing a few plays or a few works and just the business of the literary and art circles. This is a life-or-death class struggle.

The Party capitalist-roaders' frenzied opposition to the literary and art revolution exemplified by model revolutionary plays has its deep class and ideological origin.

The proletarian revolution in literature and art is fundamentally different from the bourgeois renaissance and enlightenment campaigns and is also different from the "May 4" new cultural movement for the purpose of

opposing imperialism and feudalism. It is a profound proletarian revolution for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural sphere. Therefore, it is bound to be opposed by the Party capitalist-roaders. What the Party capitalst-roaders represent are the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, which are diametrically opposite to the interests of the revolutionary people making up over 95 percent of the population. They have never been Marxists but are bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats who have wormed their way into the Party and are the fellow travelers of the Party. Their world outlook remains to be a bourgeois kingdom.

In the period of socialism, they naturally will go against the tide of history and become the main target of the revolution. Prompted by such a stand and world outlook, they play up and promote feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, uphold bourgeois cultural absolutism, and turn the associations and periodcals of all descriptions under their control into a watertight and needle proof "independent kingdom" or a group like the Hungarian Petofi Club. Also prompted by this stand and world outlook, they deliberately oppose the sending of proletarian heroic figures to the stage, show hostility toward all kinds of revolutionary literature and art and oppose with all their efforts the restriction of bourgeois rights. The vigorous development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art despite the resistance of the Party capitalist-roaders reflects the importance and profundity of the socialist revolution in the ideological realm and also shows the necessity and timeliness of the launching of the great cultural revolution.

The proletarian revolution in literature and art is an important component of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The spearhead of the literary and art revolution is directed straight at the Party capitalist-roaders and at the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i. It is precisely the proletariat that has enkindled the raging fire of the great cultural revolution in the spheres of literature and art and education.

The birth of the model revolutionary plays in the literary and art revolution has inspired and taught millions upon millions of the revolutionary people to adhere to the Party's basic line and rise heroically to wage struggle against the Party capitalist-roaders. With class struggle as the key link, the model revolutionary plays have profoundly reflected the life of struggle of the Chinese people in seizing and consolidating political power under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party in half a century. They have warmly eulogized the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Their revolutionary and militant spearhead is directed at the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces, the theory of genius, the philosophy of the renegade and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocated by them.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao points out: "Literature and art are subordinated to politics but in turn they have a great influence on politics." The tremendous role played by the model revolutionary plays in the great cultural revolution has eloquently testified to this great truth. The great

cultural revolution has also given impetus to the deepening and development of the literary and art revolution. This is because only with the Party capitalist-roaders toppled and the bourgeois headquarters destroyed can the literary and art revolution develop triumphantly, can its great fruits be consolidated and can the conditions be created for thoroughly mopping up the mire of feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art.

"Without the struggle, there is no progress." The literary and art revolution has won a great victory in the struggle against the Party capitalist-roaders, but the fruits of victory have to be safeguarded, consolidated and developed by means of waging consistent and tireless struggle against the Party capitalst-roaders. Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's important directive has made a penetrating analysis of the changes of class relations and the features of class struggle in the period of socialism, put forward the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Party, and expounded that the target of the socialist revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly the Party capitalist-roaders. Through the practice of struggle in the literary and art revolution and the steeling of the great cultural revolution, we have continuously deepened our understanding of the capitalist-roaders in a series of trials of strength with Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. So long as there are still classes and class struggle and there exist the soil and conditions engendering the bourgeoisie, it will be a long historical phenomenon that the capitalists are still on the capitalist road. As the literary and art revolution must be continuously deepened and constantly developed, it still has to wage uninterrupted struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

The revolution in literature and art was opposed by Liu Shao-ch'i, by Lin Piao and also by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. This was determined not by individual taste but by their class nature, and they could do nothing else but to leap forth and voice opposition. Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacked the model revolutionary plays as "a lone flower in bloom," slanderously charged that "now tickets for model plays cannot be sold," and cursed the revolutionary film Ch'un Miao reflecting the great cultural revolution as "ultra-Left," in a vain attempt to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. This exposed that, as the general representative of the bourgeoisie, he was, like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the chief culprit in sabotaging and opposing the literary and art revolution and the main source of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles. Just because the literary and art revolution is an important component of the great cultural revolution, the object of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in negating the literary and art revolution is also exactly to negate in toto the great cultural revolution, to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and to settle scores with the great cultural revolution, so that he could restore the unified empire of the bourgeoisie in the literary and art sphere before the great cultural revolution. Our struggle with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a continuation and deepening of the great cultural revolution. This struggle bears on the destiny and future of the Party and the state.

The sabotage and disruption of the Party capitalists end in failure each time. Their perverted actions have no way to block the progress of the literary and art revolution. "In victory, we must keep a sober head for there is class struggle every step of the way." We must seriously study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," seriously stdy Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the great proletarian cultural revolution and on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, concentrate our fire on criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, persist in the literary and art revolution, maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, keep a close watch on the new trends of class struggle, and be prepared at all times to smash the new plots of the Party capitalist-roaders. The proletarian literary and art revolution is triumphantly pushing forward amidst the storm of struggle with the Party capitalist-roaders!

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CH'IN SHIH HUANG

Never Forget the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Li Te-chang (李德章), a PLA fighter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 26, 1976)

A handful of class enemies who wilfully stirred up the counter-revolutionary riot at T'ienanmen Square frenziedly clamored: "The era of Ch'in Shih Huang is over." This alone has very clearly laid bare their hideous features in showing hostility toward the dictatorship of the proletariat..

What is meant by "the era of Ch'in Shih Huang is over"? To put it more clearly, this means that the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat is over. This sleight of hand to make insinuating use of the past to denounce the present was found in history and is also not unknown in modern times. In the "Outline of Project '571'," didn't Lin Piao maliciously attack the dictatorship of the proletariat as "tyranny" and of "enforcing the laws of Ch'in Shih Huang"? Instigated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, a handful of class enemies used Lin Piao's counter-reovlutionary language to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. What is worthy of note is that the article "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually slanders those comrades who firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "stepping into the shoes of Lin Piao" and "plagiarizing the old tune of Lin Piao." It is really a case of a thief crying "stop thief."

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has ripped off their mask of so-called opposition to Lin Piao, and laid bare their hideous features in showing hostility to the dictatorship of the proletariat like Lin Piao.

A handful of class enemies who howled that "the era of Ch'in Shih Huang is over" committed acts of violence at T'ienanmen Square by beating up people, smashing motor vehicles and burning down houses. They frenziedly yelled, "The situation has now got out of hand; it would be of no use even if a regiment or an army were called in." They are really rampant in the extreme! When you called for the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat over this handful of counter-revolutionaries, they would describe you as the return of "the era of Ch'in Shih Huang." They didn't know that the revolutionary people would not bite their bait!

On behalf of the wish of the people of the whole country, the worker-militia, the people's police and army guards of the capital exercised the dictatorship of the proletariat over this handful of class enemies, thus greatly strengthening the determination of the proletariat and deflating the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. This incident has also enabled us to see further that in the historical period of socialism, how important the dictatorship of the proletariat is. It once again reminds us that at no time can we forget classes and class struggle and forget the dictatorship of the proletariat.

If it is said that "the era of Ch'in Shih Huang is over," what then should be the era in its wake? They have made it very clear that they want "Teng Hsiao-p'ing to take charge of work at the Center." It is very clear that they want "the era of Teng Hsiao-p'ing," want Teng Hsiao-p'ing in power, want the return of the "home-going contingent," and want the restoration of capitalism. It can be said that all things are hinged to the key link, that their Lin Piao-type language i s a derivative from the sinister program with "the three directives as the key link" and that its essence is the restoration of capitalism.

The exercise of dictatorship over the reactionaries "is as indispensable to the people who have won victory as cloth and grain. This is a very good thing. It is a protective talisman, a heirloom, and until we have thoroughly and wholly wiped out imperialism abroad and classes at home, this magic weapon can never be left unused." The reactionaries at home and abroad might curse us as "dictatorial" or a "totalitarian government," Lin Piao might attack us of "tyrannical rule" or "enforcing the laws of Ch'in Shih Huang," and a handful of class enemies might clamor that "the era of Ch'in Shih Huang is over," but they could not hurt the dictatorship of the proletariat in the least. We must resolutely pick up this magic weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat and exercise proletarian dictatorship over all reactionaries. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the dictatorship of the proletariat will be constantly consolidated and strengthened amidst the curses of the enemy. Let all restorationist forces tremble in the face of the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat!

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BAREFOOT DOCTORS

The Road of "Barefoot--Straw Sandals--Cloth Shoes" Is the Evil Road of Capitalist Restoration

by

Shen Wei-wen (申卫文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 26, 1976)

The resolution of the CCP Central Committee on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as First Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council and the resolution on the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all posts both inside and outside the Party have expressed the common desire of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country, and we warmly hail and wholeheartedly support them.

Around last summer, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, cast forth a revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," diligently whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, negated taking class struggle as the key link and vainly attempted to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also swept to the public health front. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vilified the barefoot doctors as "a system under tests," enticed the barefoot doctors to take the revisionist road of "barefoot--straw sandals--cloth shoes," and attempted to negate this socialist new thing of barefoot doctors in order to reverse the verdict adopted on "the ministry of health of urban overlords."

In the current great struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, to deepen the criticism of the crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in attacking and opposing the barefoot doctors and to clearly understand the relationship between this new thing of barefoot doctors and the restriction of bourgeois rights is extremely important toward consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enthusiastically supporting socialist new things and penetratingly developing the revolution in public health.

Barefoot doctors were "spring seedlings" which broke out of the soil in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines after the great proletarian cultural revolution. In September 1968, after the great leader Chairman Mao personally approved for circulation the investigation report entitled, "The Orientation of the Revolution in Medical Education As Viewed from the Growth of 'Barefoot Doctors'," the ranks of barefoot doctors of the suburban counties in Shanghai sturdily matured and rapidly developed under the benign influence of Mao Tsetung thought. At present, there are more than 9,300 barefoot doctors in the suburban counties of the whole municipality. There are on an average three to four barefoot doctors to each production brigade, and with more than 28,000 production brigade health workers added, they form the rural medical and health network of the masses, thus basically changing the condition marked by shortage of doctor and medicine in the countryside of suburban counties. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said with joy: Cooperation has removed the cause of our poverty

and the barefoot doctors and cooperative medical service have removed the cause of our sickness. We highly appraise and wholeheartedly support this new thing of barefoot doctors."

The appearance of barefoot doctors has smashed the control of hereditary domain by the bourgeoisie in the sphere of public health. On behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have taken over immeasurable powers in the field of medicine and public health in the countryside, effectively criticized and pounded against the deep-seated feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas in the sphere of public health, restricted bourgeois rights and given impetus to the revolution in public health.

Due to their insistence on going "barefoot," the barefoot doctors, after shouldering the mandate of the class, mounting the stage of the superstructure and taking over immeasurable powers in the field of medicine and public health in the countryside, are able to "retain the natural colors of the working people despite the change of their position." They do not look upon the medical and health knowledge in their possession as capital for earning money or commodities from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and are unwilling to become spiritual aristocrats riding high over the poor and lower-middle peasants. This has basically changed the monetary relations of buying and selling which existed between the doctors and patients in the past, criticized with practical actions the old concepts of the exploiting classes such as "dignity of the medical profession" and "private ownership of knowledge," and effectively restricted bourgeois rights in the relationship between people.

Due to their insistence on going "barefoot" and because they are not physically divorced from labor and mentally divorced from the people, the barefoot doctors are able to embrace profound proletarian feelings, understand deeply the sufferings of the poor and lower-middle peasants, keep in mind what the latter have in mind and consider as urgent what the latter consider as urgent. They thoroughly scrutinize medical and public health for the revolution, thoroughly scrutinize the application of both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine for the treatment and prevention of common and recurrent diseases to meet the urgent needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and serve the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. The appearance and growth of this socialist new thing of barefoot doctors have enabled the superstructure in the realm of public health to meet more properly the need for the development of the economic base in the socialist countryside, and basically criticized "the ministry of health of the urban overlords" in the service of only a small number of people, the revisionist line in public health, and the concepts and styles of bourgeois medicine, thus smashing the monopoly of health undertakings which has for thousands of years been in the hands of the exploiting classes, and enabling health work to become "part of the common cause of the proletariat" and "serve not some satiated heroine, not the bored 'upper ten thousand' suffering from fatty degeneration, but the millions and tens of millions of working people--the flower of the country, its strength and its future." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 647 and p. 650)

Due to their insistence on going "barefoot," the broad masses of barefoot doctors are able to pick up the pen to criticize revisionism, use the hoe to till land and carry their medicine chests for the prevention and treatment of diseases. Fighting valiantly together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants on the forefront of agricultural production, they at the same time also propagate and popularize medical and health knowledge and wage struggle against illiteracy, superstition and insanitary habits together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, thus enabling the manual workers to acquire knowledge and the intellectuals to take up manual work. From the practice of struggle in the rural health revolution, the broad masses of barefoot doctors deeply appreciate the great significance in going "barefoot." They say, "Farming tools if not used will gather rust, and people who do not take up manual labor will turn revisionist." "When one takes part in labor less often, one's proletarian feeling will fade," and "only by persisting in going 'barefoot' can one uphold the proletarian style of life, resist corruption by the idea of bourgeois rights, make a clean break with traditional concepts and devote one's whole life to serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly."

The appearance of this contingent of new-type medical and health workers--barefoot doctors embodies the superiority of the socialist system and reflects the historical trend of the inevitable victory of socialism and communism over capitalism. It stands for the supersession of the old by the new in the sphere of public health and a profound social reform carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Therefore, it has aroused the frenzied opposition and resistance of Teng Hsiao-p'ing who regards bourgeois rights as his very life.

Stubbornly standing on the side of the bourgeoisie, Teng Hsiao-p'ing used the revisionist yardstick adopted by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and also by himself in the past to measure this new thing of barefoot doctors, and naturally would arrive at a conclusion distinctly opposite to that of the revolutionary people. He always found the sight of barefoot doctors irritating, and devised all ways and means to smother this "spring seedling." He tried to "bring back" the barefoot doctors to the road of doctors of bourgeois lords before the great cultural revolution. Applying an extremely devious tactic, he on the one hand smeared the barefoot doctors personally affirmed by Chairman Mao and deeply welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as a "system under tests." On the other hand, he maliciously smeared the barefoot doctors as "having little knowledge," and nonsensically said that "with more knowledge" they could "wear straw sandals and cloth shoes." He frenziedly publicized the road of "barefoot--straw sandals--cloth shoes" and enticed the barefoot doctors to divorce themselves from agricultural productive labor and the poor and lower-middle peasants, engross themselves in the study of so-called "knowledge" which "is nine parts useless and one part distorted" and take the old road of "placing vocation in command" and "technique first," in a vain attempt to turn them into spiritual aritocrats.

This road of "barefoot--straw sandals--cloth shoes" is a revisionist road for luring the barefoot doctors into serving the urban overlords and an evil road leading to capitalist restoration. This is entirely the same kind of

trash as "the medicine chest, the stethoscope and the white gown" issued by Tu Wen-chieh to the barefoot doctors in the movie Ch'un-miao, a dose of poison for corroding the ranks of barefoot doctors, and a pliant knife that kills without drawing blood. If this evil road is followed, the barefoot doctors--like the youth from the countryside in the movie Breaking with Old Ideas who wears leather shoes, prostrates himself at the feet of "Professor Ou-yang" and refuses to acknowledge his mother--would forget their origin. "Putting on white gowns and forgetting all about their parents," the barefoot doctors would no longer identify themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and those bourgeois concepts and styles of medical treatment, ideas of bourgeois rights and old concepts which had been discredited by criticism would again rear their heads and run wild. Those bourgeois rights already restricted for the first time in the sphere of public health would again be intensified and extended, thus breeding and giving rise to a new bourgeoisie. Immeasurable powers in the field of medicine and public health, already in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, would again be usurped by "the ministry of health of urban overlords." The tragic scene of "hundreds of villages choked with weeds, men wasted away; thousands of home deserted, ghosts chanted mournfully" that existed before liberation would reappear. The gains scored by the revolution in public health would be swept away and capitalism would be restored.

Chairman Mao points out, "Retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend." ("New Democratic Constitutional Government") Diligently whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, dreamed by means of negating this socialist new thing of barefoot doctors to reverse the verdicts reached on the revisionist health line in those seventeen years and on "the ministry of health of urban overlords." This has been opposed and criticized by the people of the whole country and the barefoot doctors. The barefoot doctors aptly say: The road of "barefoot--straw sandals--cloth shoes" is a big conspiracy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and we will never be taken in by him. We must work against the revisionist line, use our pair of callous hands to block completely this evil road of "barefoot--straw sandals--cloth shoes" for bringing up spiritual aristocrats, and resolutely take the golden road of the revolution in public health in the countryside with our mud-stained feet.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Chinese Table Tennis Players Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

like their fellow sportsmen in the country, chinese table tennis players are showing revolutionary fighting spirit in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

when the right deviationist attempt ran rampant last year, teng hsiao-ping said that the aim in the field of sport "can be none other than improving standards and striving for better results." in their criticism of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, members of the chinese table tennis teams were unanimous that this statement was diametrically opposed to chairman mao's great call to "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." it was also a distortion of the basic orientation and tasks of socialist sport, they said.

speaking about what they learned when they moved their training sessions to factories, the table tennis players said: "the worker comrades do physical exercises regularly. they play ball games and go in for other sports events. their aim is not be become champions, but to develop physical fitness for the sake of the revolution."

the factory workers gave the players encouragement, saying: "you've come to our factory to help promote the sports-for-mass-participation movement. you're working for the health of the 800 million people. this is a revolutionary action to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in the field of sport."

ko hsin-ai, member of the women's team and an activist in the study of revolutionary theory, said in criticism of teng hsiao-ping:

"in our socialist state, we table tennis players do not play the game for the entertainment of a few or for our own personal gain. our game serves proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. teng hsiao-ping said nothing about sport serving proletarian politics and the people's health. on the contrary, he clamoured about 'improving standards and striving for better results'. he blurred the basic difference between socialist and capitalist sports and wanted to lead our socialist sport onto the capitalist road."

the table tennis players pointed out in their criticism: "this absurd statement by teng hsiao-ping is not unfamiliar to us. before the cultural revolution, he collaborated with liu shao-chi in imposing a revisionist line in the field of sport. they preached the theory of the dying out of class struggle and opposed giving first place to proletarian politics. they were opposed to sport serving the people's health. in the realm of sport they practised revisionism by advocating trying to win by any means, even at the cost of sportsmanship, and placed one-sided emphasis on technique. they extended bourgeois right. as a consequence, our socialist sport development was obstructed and some of our coaches and players began to seek personal gain by keeping the strong points of their play a secret so as to win fame at the expense of others. after he resumed work, teng hsiao-ping again preached these revisionist practices. his ulterior motive was to undermine our socialist sport movement, spread bourgeois ideas and turn us sportsmen into instruments to help him restore capitalism. this we will never tolerate excl."

examples were cited in their criticism to show that when a player divorces himself from proletarian politics and tries to win at the expense of sportsmanship and gives first place to sporting technique, he is bound to go astray ideologically even if he does achieve temporary success in the sport.

only by taking class struggle as the key link and putting proletarian politics in command is it possible to bring up good sportsmen in terms of outlook and personal integrity, who are willing to undergo hard training for the sake of the revolution and are sure to make fast progress in sporting proficiency, the criticism said.

since the start of the cultural revolution, whenever a chinese team is selected and the players undergo a training spell collectively, they are at the same time organized to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they fight against their own bourgeois ideas and help one another in this ideological struggle. the players are organized to visit factories, villages and army units to accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers. this practice has been instrumental in helping the players to revolutionize their thinking.

a chinese team was selected in 1975 for a tour of europe. it was a young team, and the players promising youngsters who have emerged in the cultural revolution. their average age was 20. some were playing abroad for the first time. at that time the right deviationist attempt stirred up by teng hsiao-ping was running high and among persons of these tendencies were those who looked down upon rising new forces and found fault with the young players. incensed, the team members gathered to study

and consult chairman mao's works. they applied the dialectical viewpoint of "one divides into two" and made an analysis of the weak points and unfavourable factors of their team as well as the strong points and many favourable factors.

this study strengthened their determination to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs, and cement friendship with the people of various countries as the goal of their tour. they would learn from their foreign friends and be a credit to the socialist motherland politically. they set out on the tour full of confidence.

the tour took them to belgium, luxembourg, yugoslavia and sweden. among the tournaments they entered, the yugoslav and the scandinavian championships were both major international tournaments. although they were travel worn, both the men's and the women's teams showed good sportsmanship and were up to their level best. they achieved good results and cemented friendship. a foreign newspaper commentary said: "a group of unheralded young chinese players upset some of europe's top players."

since the advent of the great cultural revolution in 1966, table tennis players have adhered to chairman mao's proletarian line on sports, criticized the practice of seeking medals at the expense of sportsmanship and other bourgeois ideas and earnestly acted upon the principle of "friendship first, competition second." they have given this principle greater emphasis and an increasingly big role in sports activities at home and in international sports exchanges. in the international table tennis championship held in cardiff, capital of wales in britain during the first ten days of february, prize money awards to champions of all individual events were regulations laid down by the championship organizing committee. as soon as the chinese table tennis team arrived in britain, it repeatedly explained why the chinese players taking part in the championship had as their purpose promotion of understanding and friendship between the players of different countries and an exchange of table tennis skills. "we are not here to win prize money," the members of the team declared. when the awards were made on the afternoon of february 8, the organizing committee announced: the chinese players, who have won the championships in five individual events, have come for the sake of promoting friendship. they have declined to accept the prize money. then, prolonged and warm ovation greeted this announcement.

while reviewing its experience in taking part in this championship abroad, the chinese table tennis team made revolutionary criticism of teng hsiao-ping's material incentives, bonuses in command and techniques first. their consensus of opinion was: our stress is on friendship and we reject money prizes abroad precisely because we have criticized revisionism at home.

Cadres and Masses in Sinkiang's Urumchi Area
Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 13, 1976)

cadres and masses of the various nationalities in the urumchi area of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts and used the movement to further develop the excellent situation prevailing in this border region.

socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure is fast gaining in depth. nearly 500 worker-peasant-soldier students of various nationalities at sinkiang university have gone down to the countryside and factories to conduct open-door schooling. fifteen medical teams are working in rural and pastoral areas to serve the local peasants and herdsmen, and training barefoot doctors for the minority nationalities. over 100 scientific and research workers have joined workers, peasants and herdsmen in carrying out scientific experiments. cultural and art workers of the different nationalities are taking an active part in class struggle at the grassroots and working hard to create art works of all kinds that reflect the great cultural revolution and the current anti-right deviationist struggle.

thanks to the all-out effort by the workers of the various nationalities to grasp revolution and promote production, the urumchi area has now achieved the best results in many years in industry and transportation. most of the enterprises have steadily increased their production. total industrial output value shows considerable advances compared with the same period last year. iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer and several other major industrial products have fulfilled their production targets and some of them have hit all time highs. the urumchi railway administration has fulfilled its first quarter quota of goods transportation this year, with the total volume of cargo delivery breaking the previous record for the corresponding period.

leading cadres at various levels on the outskirts of urumchi city have been working shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the fields and have joined them in political study and the repudiation of teng hsiao-ping. this has immensely raised the commune members' socialist enthusiasm. they have carried out socialist cooperation by breaking the barriers between communes and brigades, thereby greatly speeding up the spring sowing. vegetable production on the city's outskirts has also bettered last year's efforts.

the party organizations at various levels in the urumchi area have paid great attention to the cadres' and masses' study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao to enable them better to wield the weapon of revolutionary criticism. study classes are being run in all government organizations, factories and schools. the people's enthusiasm for studying revolutionary theory has never been higher. they study diligently after the day's hard work, many till late in the night, with the leading cadres in the role of guide. an active role is played by the activists in theoretical study in the various units. those in the urumchi iron and steel plant, the july first cotton mill and the sinkiang no. 3 motor car spare-parts plant have made a systematic study of some important questions and given lectures on them at political evening schools in various workshops.

the civilians and armymen in the urumchi area, which is situated on the anti-revisionist frontier, combine criticism of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping with criticism of soviet revisionism. the workers, peasants and soldiers point out that the party capitalist-roaders, wearing the cloak of marxism-leninism, utilizing their status as communist party members and waving the "red flag" to oppose the red flag could easily and quickly restore capitalism if they were to be allowed to use their power to push the revisionist line. this is fully borne out by the historical lesson of the soviet union turning revisionist. after the victory of the october revolution, armed intervention by 14 capitalist countries failed to strangle the new-born soviet state in its cradle. however, since khrushchev, brezhnev and a handful of other capitalist-roaders came to power, they have quickly turned this socialist state into a social-imperialist power. this sad history of the soviet union will under no circumstances be allowed to repeat itself in china, the urumchi workers, peasants and soldiers declare.

NATIONAL BALLAD-SINGING & STORY-TELLING FESTIVAL

National Ballad-Singing and Story-Telling Festival
Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

a national festival of chuyi (ballad-singing, story-telling and cross talk) opened here yesterday.

during the festival, theatrical artists from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from the army units, the railway and broadcasting departments will present 182 chuyi forms in more than 400 items.

chuyi is an art of traditional chinese recitation or singing, often accompanied by instrumental music. short and flexible in form, it is very popular among the workers, peasants and soldiers. in the past decade during the great proletarian cultural revolution, following chairman mao's principle of "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new", chuyi artists have earnestly studied and applied the experience of art creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works to write and perform new items for the workers, peasants and soldiers. this has brought changes to this folk art both in content and form.

all the 400-strong items in the festival depict our new era and new people. nearly half of them eulogize the party, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and new socialist things while a considerable number are in close connection with the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution. a number of items are adaptations from the model revolutionary theatrical works or portray themes on the movements to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, and to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. some items reflect the struggle of the proletariat against the party capitalist-roaders.

the chuyi items put on in this festival are also varied and colourful. items of story-telling and ballad-singing of some minority nationalities will be staged in the capital for the first time.

KINDERGARTEN SPORTS FESTIVALS

Survey of Kindergarten Sports Activities
in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

kindergarten sports festivals are held annually in many parts of china.

they show how kindergartens in both cities and villages have introduced varied programmes of games and physical exercises to encourage the healthy growth of a younger generation of revolutionary successors. here are some highlights.

peking has 1,200 kindergartens and nurseries and the children there spend two hours every day on exercises and games outdoors. very popular among the children are more than 100 games and 50 sets of exercises which cater specially for different age groups.

at the hsiyu people's commune in yeh hsien county, shantung province, the children's physical exercises are set to music and broadcast every day for the kindergartens of the commune's 20 production brigades.

the lively games the children play are designed to combine sports with education. in mountainous szechwan province, children in the jenshou county kindergartens play "gleaning the wheat fields" and "pulling up the turnips" and a tricycle race known as "our tricycles busy transporting fertilizer." the games help the children to become familiar with farm work and to cherish it so that they will work at agriculture with a will when they grow up.

at the tungfanghung kindergarten in pengpu, anhwei province, one of the children's sports is "preparations against war". it also runs swimming exercises. these events help the children to develop their courage in overcoming difficulties in the course of striving for victory.

at a county kindergarten in kansu province, northwest china, the children's games effectively stress the themes of cherishing the collective, patriotism and internationalism.

the physical training programmes are suited to the physical development of children of different age groups. they help the children develop their strength, speed, stamina, agility and body pliability.

a medical check-up at peking's santitun kindergarten of five-year-old boys and girls taking part in a swimming and running programme showed a marked

increase in the vital capacity of their lungs. the average among the boys was 1,164 milligrams and among the girls 1,039 milligrams.

at a kindergarten in shansi province, children taking part in the current physical training course are, on the average, 1.8 kilograms heavier than children of the same age group last term.

in all parts of the country kindergarten sports masters are being trained so as to meet a growing demand. in many places, the departments of education and primary and secondary schools take the kindergartens under their wing and help them with their sports programme.

TIBET

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought Widely Disseminated in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 13, 1976)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has greatly promoted the dissemination of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought among the million emancipated serfs in the tibet autonomous region of china.

tibetan workers, commune members and cadres former illiterate serfs and slaves -- are now conscientiously studying revolutionary theory, criticizing the revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution.

in the ten years since the start of the cultural revolution, and especially since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974 and the study of chairman mao's important instructions on the dictatorship of the proletariat last year, a great number of study classes of various kinds have emerged in tibet's countryside, in the pastoral areas, the factories, government offices and schools. those attending are mainly tibetan peasants, herdsmen and workers. an incomplete count shows that there are at least 8,700 study groups in loka, chamdo, shigatse, nagchuka and lhasa, with 64,300 tibetan peasants, herdsmen and workers as their core.

to meet the needs of the masses in the study movement, 5,316,000 copies of books on theory and other aspects have been published in the tibetan language in the past 10 years. most of the communes' supply and marketing co-operatives sell books.

in the long years before liberation, the million tibetan serfs, groaning under the incredibly cruel rule of feudal serfdom, had no access to education. since liberation, especially following the democratic reform and the abolition of serfdom in 1959, the emancipated serfs and their children began to enjoy the right to go to school and some of them were even able to enter universities and colleges. with the setting up of people's communes during the cultural revolution, evening schools, political study classes and literacy classes have mushroomed in the vast countryside and pastoral areas. the peasants and herdsmen are now studying politics, raising their cultural level, criticizing liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionist fallacies as well as analysing and attacking the reactionary ideas peddled by the slave-owning class headed by the dalai lama.

the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought by the emancipated serfs is a profound social revolution in the ideological field and an outstanding achievement of the cultural revolution.

in the early days of the great cultural revolution, when the broad masses of emancipated serfs in hunghai area, amdo county, were preparing to set up a commune a handful of class enemies put around the notion that "setting up communes in tibet is against the will of heaven", and a fierce struggle followed. angtien, now the party secretary, led the serfs in studying chairman mao's brilliant works: "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and "on the question of agricultural co-operation" which helped them to see that the road of socialism was the road of happiness for all the emancipated serfs. they set up the first people's commune in the county in 1967. in the winter of the next year, the commune was hit by one of the worst snowstorms in decades. it inflicted heavy losses on the collectively owned cattle and sheep. the handful class enemies said gloatingly: "god wants to crush the commune. let god's will be done excl." the party branch lost no time in organizing a course of study of chairman mao's works, to repudiate fatalism and establish the conviction that man can conquer nature. as a result, they beat back the enemy attack, overcame the after effects of the disaster and scored new successes in livestock breeding. the commune's total number of sheep and cattle that year, instead of decreasing showed a net increase of 5 per cent. this victory enabled the emancipated serfs to understand the might of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought more deeply and brought about a new high tide of study of marxist-leninist works including the works of chairman mao.

hunghai commune is typical. it is precisely under the guidance of revolutionary theory that the tibetan serfs have traversed centuries in a little more than a decade, eliminated serfdom and embarked on the socialist road.

to preserve the feudal serf system, the reactionary serf-owning class in old tibet used fatalism to deceive the working people. it was one of the many kinds of spiritual shackles with which they bound the people hand and foot.

the spread of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has heightened the political consciousness of the liberated serfs and strengthened their determination to smash 'divine power'. on a mountain in samya district of dranang county, there is a lake which was worshipped by the manorial lords as the heart of 'the god of hell'. in may and august every year, they forced the serfs to pay homage to the god by performing religious dances and casting grain, silk scarves, gold and silver into the lake. last year, this district suffered from a serious drought. but the emancipated serfs no longer believed that 'nature is governed by divine will'. they boldly raised the slogan 'we'll wrest grain from the holy water'. they climbed the mountains and dug a canal, 250 metres long, 4 metres wide and 4 metres deep, to lead the water of the "divine lake" to irrigate their parched fields. as a result, the local per hectare grain yield last year was 9 per cent over that of 1974, itself a bumper harvest year.

in old tibet, the manorial lords maligned the working women as "inauspicious creatures", saying that "nine out of every ten women are devilish goblins". women were forbidden to enter anyone else's tent, to kill animals, to plough the fields or even to give birth in their own tents. any transgression against these rules brought on a catastrophe.

since liberation, in the struggle to criticize the "will of heaven" concept, the women of tibet have been studying materialism and repudiating idealism; they have been smashing their spiritual shackles. they declare proudly: "we dare to do and are able to do what the revolution needs". there are now more than 10,000 women cadres in tibet. large numbers of women are making their contribution in all walks of life in the autonomous region. women scientific farming groups are also proliferating.

criticizing feudal fetishes and superstitions, and no longer believing in the heavenly mandate but in revolution, the emancipated serfs have succeeded in popularizing the growth of winter wheat over a large area, where it never grew before, and won high yield.

their own scientific experiments, especially in scientific farming, have enabled the emancipated serfs to see their great creative power and realize that they are no longer slaves to nature.

MODEL CADRES

Colliery Cadres in East China Set Example of Integrating with Workers

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 12, 1976)

leading cadres of a coal mine in east china's shantung province have, since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, made a practice of going down to the workshops and shafts to study and do physical labour side by side with the miners and direct the work at the same time.

these cadres at the chaili coal mine under the tsao-chuang coal mining administration take participation in collective labour as a measure to restrict bourgeois right, narrow the gap between manual and mental labour and maintain closer ties with the miners. their revolutionary action has won the admiration of the workers. they remarked: "our cadres come to the mine earlier, leave later, do more work and shed more sweat than we do."

the party organization of this mine moved its office from a tall building above ground to a pit 100 metres down below late in 1975, so as to lead the revolution and production on the spot. since then, the leading members of the party committee have gone down the shaft in the same cage as the workers every day and sweated at the same work face by their side. each standing committee member of the party committee works underground an average of eight hours everyday and 20 days a month.

apart from the three party committee members who have to stay in the offices both above and underground to take over-all charge, all the rest do physical labour underground, either at coal extraction or tunneling.

experience shows that by working in the pit, the party committee can better grasp the over-all situation, make prompter assignments and check-ups and solve problems more quickly.

the conveyance system of one coal extracting zone, for instance, was very inefficient due to the backwardness of the equipment. although the miners had asked for technical innovations, the department in charge had procrastinated on the excuse that there was water in the coal seams. however, after working in the pit, the leading cadres promptly organized an on-site survey by the workers and technicians, adopted measures to drain out the water, and installed two 230-metre-long belt conveyors, thereby markedly raising the efficiency of coal extraction and transportation.

since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, the leading cadres of the mine's party committee have joined the miners in conscientiously studying expositions on the dictatorship of the proletariat by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticizing the crimes of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping in attempting to expand bourgeois right and to restore capitalism.

yen tao-yun, deputy secretary of the party committee, who was formerly a miner, said: "bourgeois right is the soil that engenders the bourgeoisie. work in the pit by leading cadres is an important revolutionary measure to restrict bourgeois right and combat and prevent rivisionism."

this practice is a new socialist thing which has emerged in the field of coal mining in the great cultural revolution.

before the cultural revolution, under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the leading cadres used to work in their offices far away from the miners and out of touch with the reality and the productive labour. in the course of the cultural revolution, the cadres with the miners and staff criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and the bourgeois love of comfort and distaste for hardships, which helped them recover their revolutionary vigour.

early last year, the standing committee of the mine's party committee made a thorough study of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation". through studying this instruction, the committee members raised their consciousness in restricting bourgeois right. they said, "we must leave our offices and go down to join the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production."

the coal mine fulfilled its production plan for the first quarter of this year 27 days ahead of schedule. it overfulfilled the april state target for coal output by 6.87 percent.

OILFIELDS

New Achievements at Szechwan Oilfields

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 13, 1976)

this year the province of szechwan in southwest china has put into production a number of new oil and gas wells. its newly increased capacity of natural gas production was 6.5 times that in the same period last year, and record highs were reached in other aspects of gas field construction. the output of natural gas, oil, sulphur and carbon black topped the state targets for the first four months of this year.

since the beginning of this year the party committees of the oil and gas fields of the whole province have led the workers to earnestly study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and penetratingly criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" advocated by teng hsiao-ping. this aroused still greater revolutionary vigour among the workers. in 10 days time the no. 7002 drilling team of an oilfield in the province successfully drilled china's first 6,011-metre extra-deep oil well, demonstrating that the country's oil prospecting technology has reached a new level.

the workers of the luchou gas field in charge of the city and factory gas supply within the province took the drilling team as their example in dealing with the difficulties created by the complicated local geological structure. they moved and erected 10 derricks and drilled three high-yield gas wells in april, creating new records of production never before achieved in the period since the field was founded. although short of hands and charged with heavy tasks, the no. 3299 drilling team doubled its efficiency by operating two rigs at a time. they repeatedly set new drilling records. the luchou gas field is now two months ahead of the scheduled state targets for the first half of this year, and its new gas production capacity is a big margin ahead of that in the same period last year.

with their lofty ambitions to scale the heights the workers of the lungchang gas field, which our great leader chairman mao once inspected, had by the end of april fulfilled over 50 per cent of the whole year's gas production targets.

after drilling a large number of high-yield gas wells, the workers in charge of assembling facilities took 70 days to complete the laying of three long pipelines linking various cities and factories without interrupting the strong flow of gas.

COAL INDUSTRY

Rapid Growth of Coal Industry in Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 12, 1976)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has given an impetus to the rapid development of the coal industry in the inner mongolian autonomous region.

the coal output in 1975 was three times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started, and a big step forward was made in geological prospecting. the known coal reserves as a result of the ten years' survey work are estimated at ten times the gross output in the period 1949 to 1966. ten pairs of coal shafts were sunk in this period, adding production capacity equal to the gross output in the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution.

the number of local coal fields in the region increased from 29 in 1965 to 42 at present, that of small commune and brigade-run coal pits from 79 to 238.

the growth of local coal mines has played a supporting role in the development of other local industrial and farm production and in meeting daily domestic needs.

at the same time, a number of mine-machine building plants and repair plants were established. now, the region can not only repair all mining machinery in use but can also turn out machinery, parts and equipment such as drill bits, drill levers, electric coal drills, small conveyers and cars.

these successes are attributed to the serious study by the miners of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, to their firm criticism of the counter-revolutionary line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and to their perseverance in grasping revolution and promoting production.

inspired by the current struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to beat back the right deviationist attempt, the miners under the wuta mining administration overfulfilled the coal production and drilling footage plan in the first quarter of this year on the basis of fulfilling the state's all-round plans of last year ahead of time. they also overfulfilled the production quotas for april this year.

COKE-DESULFURIZATION METHOD

China Develops New Coke-Desulfurizing Method

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 12, 1976)

successful application of a new desulfurizing method in coke processing has helped broaden the fuel sources for the metallurgical industry in hunan province, central china.

the process, called "sulfur-binding method", involves the use of a chemical additive to "bind" or neutralize the sulfur in coking coal so that it can be eliminated along with the slag in iron and steel refining.

hunan abounds in high-sulfur coal but the conventional desulfurizing method generally used in china can handle only those coals with a sulfur content of less than one per cent. the new process successfully treats coals with a sulfur content up to 3.5 per cent.

the new method is particularly favourable for the rapid expansion of small and medium-size iron and steel works because it requires only a small investment, simple technology and equipment, and is easy to popularize.

it has shown encouraging results since its adoption by a number of small and medium metallurgical works in hunan early this year. at the shihmen iron and steel mill, use of the new process has helped raise the rate of qualified pig iron from 30 to 95 per cent and cut the coke consumption and production cost by about a half.

success in evolving the new process has been achieved through socialist cooperation among metallurgical plants, schools and scientific institutes in the province with the impetus given by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the research project was first mooted in 1972 by teachers and students of the changsha metallurgical school in the course of investigation in some iron and steel mills. applying chairman mao's philosophical concepts to their research work, the revolutionary teachers and students proposed the "binding" process after analyzing the structural changes that occur in sulfur in the blast furnace. they won initial success in laboratory tests toward the end of the same year.

with the support of the hunan provincial party organization, a three-in-one experimental group was set up in 1973 of workers, cadres and technicians from factories, schools and research institutions to conduct tests in metallurgical works. the group was later joined

by research workers from the chinese academy of sciences, the anshan iron and steel company and other units. through hard work and repeated experiments, the research group finally succeeded in evolving the new desulfurizing process last year.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Growth of Agriculture on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

total agricultural output on the outskirts of peking since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 has topped that in the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution.

gross value of the output in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery in peking's 14 counties and districts increased by 134 percent in that period.

output of grain and vegetables increased by 112.9 percent and 3 percent respectively.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", members of communes on the outskirts of peking have sunk 25,000 wells in the past ten years, three times the amount dug in the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution. in that decade, people on peking's southeast outskirts have completed work on harnessing four rivers, a number of water conservancy projects, and facilities for drainage and irrigation. in addition, they have improved over 66,000 hectares of low-lying land.

commune members in the northwest hilly areas on the peking outskirts undertook multi-purpose schemes to transform the region by constructing irrigation works, planting trees, improving the fields and building roads. now, many hills are covered with fruit trees.

the amount of earth and stone work in the past ten years was four times that in the ten years before the cultural revolution. both in the plains and hilly zones, ploughing, sowing, thresning and the processing of farm and side-line products have been fully or partly mechanized.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, cadres and commune members on the peking outskirts have since the start of the cultural revolution, taking class struggle as the key link, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, and further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. they have assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and made efforts to grasp revolution and promote production so as to rapidly boost agriculture.

about 400,000 hectares of farmland are scattered on the hilly northwest of the city and the flat plains to the southeast. in order to improve production conditions, the peking municipal committee of the communist party has led the people in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai. at present, the average per-hectare grain yield in four counties and districts is six tons.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in pingku county repudiated liu shao-chi's revisionist line, built water conservancy projects and carried out scientific experiments by self-reliance during the cultural revolution. as a result, the county, which has poor soil, rapidly increased its grain output. per-hectare grain yield in 1975 reached about 7 tons despite various serious natural adversities. the collective public accumulation fund and the income of the commune members have been increasing year by year.

in addition, total output of nuts and fruit in the past ten years was 27.9 percent more than that of the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution; the sale of pigs was up 86.5; the production of fresh water fish increased 2.4 times.

HIGHWAYS

Yunnan-Tibet Highway Opened to Traffic

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 13, 1976)

the 716-kilometre-long yunnan-tibet highway in the southwest china border area is now open to traffic. this is the fourth trunk highway that links the tibet autonomous region with the interior of china, the others being the szechwan-tibet, chinghai-tibet and sinkiang-tibet highways.

built during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the highway starts from hsiakuan in yunnan province in the south and terminates in markham in the tibet autonomous region in the north, where it links up with the szechwan-

tibet highway leading to lhasa, capital of the autonomous region. the highway crosses the surging chinsha and lantsang rivers and winds through two snow-locked mountains, some 4,300 metres above sea level.

the undertaking began in 1967, the year after the great cultural revolution started. the terrain traversed by the highway is part of the hengtuan mountain range. because of loose geological formations, bourgeois "experts" once declared that no highway or motor road could be built here. but the road builders gave full play to their style of work, namely, courage in building, no fear of sacrifice or fatigue, and continuous fighting spirit. they triumphed over the tremendous difficulties presented by the glaciers, shifting sand and frozen earth. the heroic builders of a dozen nationalities, including tibetan, han, yi, pai and nahsi, worked hard in extreme conditions in the snow-bound mountains, blasting cliffs and laying the foundation for the highway. they built three arched bridges with arched top flanges and a suspension steel bridge to span the chinsha and lantsang rivers which until then the local people had had to cross by suspension cable.

the tiching tibetan autonomous prefecture in yunnan and the chamdo prefecture in tibet are the major areas the highway passes through. the two areas were inaccessible to traffic before liberation. at that time, the tibetans living here had to travel over hill and dale and cross rivers to get basic supplies such as table salt and tea. the birth of new china brought a rapid growth to local agriculture and industry but the poor state of communication lines held back the development of border construction.

the completion of the highway has brought profound changes to the localities. trucks loaded with a big variety of goods streamed to places where even caravans could not reach in the past. hydro-electric power stations have been set up in the silent snow-bound mountain gullies and tractors and other machinery have been shipped in for local construction.

the new highway will help promote the socialist construction in the southwest frontier area of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Fraser and Mrs. Fraser
to Pay An Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, prime minister malcolm fraser of australia and mrs. fraser will pay an official visit to china in late june, 1976.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Sends Message of Sympathy
to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

abu sadat mohammad sayem, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt sympathies on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

the government and the people of bangladesh and i personally have been deeply grieved to learn about the loss of life and property resulting from the recent earthquakes in western yunnan. please accept our heartfelt sympathies.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

martti miettunen, prime minister of the republic of finland, sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng on june 9, expressing sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan, southwest china. the message reads:

i wish to express to you mr. prime minister the sympathies of the finnish government and my own due to the tragic earthquakes in lungling and luhsi causing so much suffering to innocent people.

CHINA AND FRANCE

General Mery of France Visits PLA Air Force Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

chief of staff of the french armed forces general guy mery, madame mery and their party left shenyang by special plane to visit an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army this morning in the company of deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff yang cheng-wu.

upon their arrival at the air force unit, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters with the beating of drums and gongs.

accompanied by deputy commander chang chi-hui of the p.l.a. air force and leading members of the air force unit chi yao-yeh and li jo-ping, general and madame mery viewed flying exercises by the airmen.

general mery chatted cordially with the airmen during his visit. he praised zealously their skilful technique in navigating the aircraft and wished them greater success.

French Ambassador Gives Banquet for General Mery's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife gave a banquet here this evening to mark the visit to china of general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces.

among the guests at the banquet were deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu and ho cheng-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. naval force wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force chang chi-hui, and leading members of departments concerned under the p.l.a. peking units and the foreign ministry hsiao hsuan-chin, chai cheng-wen, chi tsung-hua and wu chen.

in the course of the banquet, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and france.

General Guy Mery, Chief of Staff of French Armed Forces Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, madame mery and his party left peking for home via urumchi by special plane this morning at the conclusion of their friendly visit to china.

accompanying the distinguished guests to urumchi is ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

seeing them off at the airport were yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, chang chi-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, hsiao hsuan-chin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned, including wei ying-chi, chang ping-yu and chi tsung-hua.

also present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and mrs. arnaud are accompanying general guy mery to urumchi.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Delegation Arrives in Peking to Attend Trade Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

a nine-member iranian delegation led by m. ghanadian, director general of foreign trade of the ministry of commerce, arrived here by air today to attend the meeting of the china-iran trade mixed committee.

hsi yeh-sheng, departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and others greeted the iranian delegation at the airport.

minister-counsellor djavad rajabzadeh of the iranian embassy here was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Iraqi Delegation of Youth Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation of the youth ministry of the republic of iraq led by minister of youth naim haddad.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a. r. al-samarrai was present at the meeting.

also present were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and others.

Iraqi Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visit of Iraqi Youth Ministry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the delegation of the youth ministry of the republic of iraq led by minister of youth naim haddad.

among the guests were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned, including lu chin-tung, cheng yuan-hsing and wang chih-fan.

at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, minister naim haddad and chuang tse-tung spoke, wishing that the friendship and unity between the people and sportsmen of iraq and china would be constantly consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wu Yu-hsun Meets Japanese Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a japanese scientific and technical delegation led by jiro kondo with shujiro tanaka as its secretary general.

the delegation arrived here on june 8 and was honoured at a banquet given by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, the following evening. attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers, including yen chi-tzu, pan liang, kuan ke, tung chang-chi, tsui cheng and kuo mu-sun. liaison officials in peking of the japan-china association on economy and trade hiroyuki tsubaki and sakai were present on the occasion.

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe Welcomed in Yokohama, Kanagawa of Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 13, 1976)

a cocktail party was given yesterday evening by kanagawa prefecture and yokohama city in honour of the visiting peking opera troupe of shanghai.

among the 500 people present at the party were governor of kanagawa prefecture kazuji nagasu and mayor of yokohama city ichio asukata.

also present was chinese ambassador to japan chen chu.

governor nagasu in his speech ardently praised the long history of cultural exchange and friendly relations between japan and china and expressed the determination to carry this strong tie of japan-china friendship from generation to generation.

mayor asukata recalled the development of friendship after yokohama and shanghai became friendly cities. he said the peking opera troupe of shanghai has brought to japan the completely new modern revolutionary peking operas -- one of the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and will perform in yokohama. this will further strengthen the exchange between the people of the two cities.

leader of the troupe hsiang hsu expressed heartfelt thanks to the japanese friends for their warm welcome and hospitality. he said since shanghai and yokohama became friendly cities, the people of the two cities have been making new contributions to the common cause of china-japan friendship. he added the troupe would like to promote, through its performance tour, the cultural exchange between the two countries and enhance the friendship between the two peoples, particularly that between the people of shanghai and yokohama. japanese friends and chinese artists gave performances at the party. hosts and guests chatted about friendship.

the peking opera troupe of shanghai arrived in tokyo on june 8 from osaka and left tokyo yesterday for yokohama.

on june 9 and 10, the chinese guests had a get-together and discussion with artists of the shinseisaku troupe of japan and japanese friends learning chinese. they were warmly received by responsible member of the shinseisaku troupe miho mayama, 130 artists and over 500 other japanese friends. the chinese troupe gave performances in tokyo on june 10 and 11.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and president didier ratsiraka of the democratic republic of madagascar continued talks here this afternoon.

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets President Ratsiraka and Other Distinguished Malagasy Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met with didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, and other distinguished malagasy guests.

when president ratsiraka and the other distinguished malagasy guests arrived at the meeting hall, chairman chu teh shook hands all around with them in warm welcome. then they had a cordial and friendly talk.

among the distinguished malagasy guests present on the occasion were: members of the supreme council of revolution gilbert sambson and desire rakotoarijaona, minister of foreign affairs jean bemananjara, minister of finance and planning rakotovao-razakaboana, minister of rural development and agrarian reform pierre rajaonah, minister of health jean-jacques seraphin, ambassador of madagascar to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa, director of protocol of the presidency of the republic moise rakotosihanaka, and commissioner to the supreme council of revolution robert koto.

present on the chinese side were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, department directors of the foreign ministry ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien, and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

President and Madame Ratsiraka Visit PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

president and madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished guests from madagascar were warmly welcomed by commanders and fighters of a unit under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army this morning during a visit there in the company of deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff hu wei.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and madagascar prevailed at the p.l.a. unit today. when president and madame ratsiraka arrived, commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. unit beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of enthusiastic welcome. deputy commander li kang of the peking garrison and leading members of the p.l.a. unit chang liang-yu and chen hsien-ta shook hands cordially with president and madame ratsiraka.

the distinguished guests heard a briefing on the militant course the unit has covered under the guidance of chairman mao's line in army building. president ratsiraka praised the unit for its glorious revolutionary tradition and wished it further success.

the distinguished guests saw a military performance by the p.l.a. fighters and visited an army club, the barracks, a pharmaceuticals plant and a garments factory run by army dependents.

madame ratsiraka paid a visit to the peking children's hospital yesterday afternoon and the peking carpet weaving mill this afternoon.

Peking Soiree in Honor of President and Madame Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

president of the democratic republic of madagascar and madame didier ratsiraka and the distinguished malagasy guests visiting china in their company attended a soiree here this evening.

among those joining president and madame ratsiraka at the concert on the host side were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ulanfu, minister of culture yu hui-yung, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei.

a programme of music and dance was presented by the china song and dance ensemble at the soiree arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee. the musicians also rendered several malagasy numbers on traditional chinese instruments. the entire performance drew hearty applause from the guests of honour from madagascar.

at the final curtain, president and madame ratsiraka and other guests, accompanied by vice-chairman ulanfu, went up stage and warmly shook hands with the performers and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their success.

also present on the occasion were malagasy ambassador to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa, officials of his embassy and members of the malagasy national press delegation now visiting in peking.

Peking Press Circles Fete Malagasay Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

press circles in the chinese capital gave a luncheon today in honour of the malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy, technical counsellor of the ministry of information, and the other malagasy journalists accompanying president didier ratsiraka on his china visit.

malagasy ambassador to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa attended the banquet.

deputy director of the hsinhua news agency hsieh li-fu and delegation leader rakotovao guy proposed toasts at the luncheon which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the conviction that the friendship between the people and journalists of china and madagascar would surely grow in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

present on the occasion were leading members of the capital's press organizations and the information department of the foreign ministry ku wen-hua, chang chao, peng ti, yen hung-liang, chang chang-hai and wang li-hsing.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Continues Talks with President Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, continued talks with didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, here this afternoon.

this morning, president and mrs. ratsiraka and other distinguished guests from madagascar visited the great wall and one of the ming tombs in the company of vice-foreign minister ho ying.

this afternoon, mrs. ratsiraka toured the temple of heaven.

Malagasy President and Madame Ratsiraka Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 13, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished guests accompanying them on the visit arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this afternoon, in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present at the airport to give the distinguished guests from madagascar a warm welcome were ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and yang hsin-ya, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as 2,000 local people.

president ratsiraka had visited shanghai in 1972. the people of shanghai were very glad to have the opportunity of receiving the president again. today, the main streets of shanghai were decorated with colourful bunting and huge streamers bearing slogans of welcome. when president and madame ratsiraka alighted from the plane, ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. youngsters waved bouquets and danced to gay music. a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and madagascar prevailed there.

malagasy ambassador to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa and madame rakotofiringa arrived here with the president.

also accompanying president and madame ratsiraka on their visit were departmental directors ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien of the chinese foreign ministry and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of president and madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished guests. vice-chairman ulanfu attended.

in his toast at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, ma tien-shui said: the people of shanghai are glad to see that great africa is striding forward. the people of madagascar, who have a glorious tradition of struggle, have in the last few years scored gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and national culture under the leadership of his excellency the president. like other people of the country, the people of shanghai will resolutely join hands with the people of madagascar and entire africa and fight and advance shoulder to shoulder with them in the united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and wish you still greater victories on the road of independent development.

in his toast, president didier ratsiraka expressed thanks on behalf of the malagasy government and people for the particularly warm welcome he received from the shanghai people. he pointed out with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation between madagascar and china have entered a new stage. he expressed the belief that his current visit would further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the militant unity of the two peoples.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

the visiting norwegian government trade delegation led by tore boegh, director general of the department of economic and political affairs of the foreign ministry, left peking by air for home via kwangchow this afternoon after attending the second session of the mixed chinese-norwegian trade commission here.

while in peking, the delegation was met by chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries chang wen-pin and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan separately on the 10th and the 11th.

at a return banquet given by head of the delegation tore boegh yesterday evening, chinese assistant minister of foreign trade tu yu-yun and leading members of departments concerned liang shang-yuan, peng chin-po and miao wen were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Badminton Players Honored in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

the chinese badminton association gave a reception here this evening for the pakistan badminton delegation led by syed khalid mahmood which is concluding its friendly match tour of china.

attending the reception were kuo lei and chi yu-hua, leading members of the chinese badminton association, and chinese badminton players.

mohammed abul fazl, minister of the pakistan embassy here, was present on the occasion.

hosts and guests chatted cordially at the reception and joined in wishing constant strengthening and development to the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan.

the pakistan friends who have toured peking, tientsin, nanking, shanghai and hangchow, where they were accorded a warm welcome by local people and players, will leave peking for home the day after tomorrow.

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Visits Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 13, 1976)

a chinese border trade delegation left here for home today after a friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation is led by wen fu-tang, director of the foreign trade department of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

during the visit, wen fu-tang had talks in gilgit with a. r. siddiqui, leader of the pakistan delegation and resident and commissioner for northern area. they exchanged letters on sino-pakistan border trade for 1976.

the chinese delegation arrived here on june 4. on the following day a reception was given in its honour by the pakistan ministry of commerce.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese, Peruvian Women's Volleyballers Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

eighteen thousand spectators warmly cheered the peruvian women's volleyball team as it opened its china tour at a friendly match with the chinese team in the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

the match was attended by tien wen-hui, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned kuo lien-kang, chang ming-tseng, sun pao-jung and chu teh-lu along with alberto vattuone, leader of the peruvian women's volleyball delegation.

peruvian ambassador to china and mrs. cesar espejo-romero and officials of the embassy were among the spectators.

a round of hearty applause greeted the friends from latin america as the peruvian volleyball players and their chinese counterparts filed into the competition hall which was alive with warm manifestations of unity and friendship between the people and volleyballers of china and peru. bouquets were presented to both teams by two children from the peruvian embassy.

the visiting team is a strong side reputed for its splendid record in international meetings. the match this evening was a four-set thriller with both sides showing fairly good form. taking advantage of their well-balanced technical development, dexterity, springiness and powerful drives, the guest team took the first set 15:13. the chinese girls rallied by tightening defence and stepping up attacks and soon brought the situation under control with successful blockings and fast and effective hits which won them the next three sets 15:12, 15:11 and 15:6.

the peruvian team is scheduled to play its second friendly match here against the peking team tomorrow.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

president of the republic of the philippines ferdinand marcos has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deepest sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

on behalf of the filipino people, madame marcos joins me in conveying to you and through you to the chinese people, in particular the inhabitants of lungling-luhsi area in yunnan province, our deepest concern and sympathy for the losses in human life and property caused by earthquakes in that province. having suffered ourselves recently from a natural calamity, we fully understand the grief it caused you and the chinese people. we share your sorrow and at the same time your confidence that with redoubled efforts our two peoples will soon recover from the consequences of these natural disasters.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Continues to Visit Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 12, 1976)

the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble gave performances in bacau and vrancea counties and brasov city from june 4 to 11.

the ensemble gave six performances in the counties and city which were warmly welcomed by the audience. local leaders watched the performances, received the leading members of the ensemble and feted the chinese artists. the chinese guests visited factories and enterprises in these places.

the audience in brasov felt especially affectionate toward the chinese artists when they sang the romanian patriotic song "the song of triple colour banner" which was composed in the city. romanian friends showed for the chinese guests a documentary film reflecting the life of the armed forces of romania.

in vrancea county, the chinese ensemble visited a martyrs' mausoleum. in bacau county, it watched the performances given by the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces and a folk song and dance ensemble of romania.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Men's Handball Team Plays First Match in Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jun. 12, 1976)

the chinese men's handball team played its first friendly match with the senegalese men's handball team here today.

president of the senegalese federation of handball babacar fall and over 2,000 spectators watched the match.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan also watched the match.

a welcome ceremony was held prior to the match. pennants and souvenirs were exchanged between the two teams. the sportsmen of the two countries played a friendly and exciting match in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". their fine sportsmanship and excellent skill were warmly applauded. the senegalese team won the match with the score 23:19.

the chinese men's handball team arrived here on june 10.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, sent a message on june 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deep sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of singapore and on my own behalf, i wish to convey to you and the government and people of the people's republic of china, our deep sympathy for the sufferings and destruction caused by earthquakes in western yunnan province.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Soviet Revisionists' Arrogant Clamors -- A Vivid Self-betrayal

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "arrogant clamours -- a vivid self-betrayal", on the sabre-rattling of the commander-in-chief of the soviet navy. the commentary reads:

s. g. gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the soviet navy, has written a new book entitled "the maritime power of the state". actually, the book has nothing new because it is replete with stuff from the old-line imperialists' gunboat policy and glorification of the old tsars' quest for maritime expansion and hegemony. if there is anything new in the book, it is the revealing confession and vivid self-portrayal made by the soviet social-imperialists while pushing maritime hegemonism.

gorshkov stated that it is necessary for the soviet union "to have a powerful navy". his reason is: whoever possesses greater strength can "pursue a beneficial policy at the expense of those countries lacking corresponding military strength". he even brazenly cited the old tsars as an example and declared that the tsarist government, by means of naval superiority, had "annexed crimea and incorporated it

with the dominions of russia". this is a frank avowal of the soviet revisionists' sinister intentions in expanding their navy. here the soviet revisionists have replaced their lilting tunes of "peace" and "friendship" with the policy of strength -- savage and ruthless imperialist aggression and expansion -- and the old tsars' pillages backed by naval power. that the soviet revisionists have taken this as a maxim in maritime expansion makes it plain to all why the soviet revisionists, in utter disregard of the fate of the soviet people, have gone all out to expand the navy, building large numbers of powerful ocean-going and nuclear-powered missile warships and aircraft carriers with offensive capabilities on the seas. this is definitely not for the purpose of "defence"; it reveals the soviet revisionists' greater ambition than the old tsars' in global expansion.

the soviet naval chief also spoke of the "practical importance" for the navy "to seek supremacy over the sea". he added that "the soviet navy always maintains that rivalry for supremacy over the sea is not the purpose" but "a prerequisite" for "dominating the world".

people are well acquainted with such typical imperialist language. at the end of the 19th century, a.t. mahan, founder of the doctrine about naval power, advocated that world domination could be achieved through supremacy over the sea and the latter could be established through naval power. the fallacy advocated by the soviet social-imperialists today is identical with the doctrine about naval power. little wonder gorshkov has been described as "russia's mahan of the 20th century."

in his book "the maritime power of the state", gorshkov makes no secret of the fact that the soviet naval buildup is to struggle for maritime hegemony with the other superpower and to liquidate the latter. he demanded, "can the soviet union agree to the permanent rule of the western maritime powers over the seas? of course not excl." he even challenged the united states directly, asserting that once war breaks out, u.s. imperialism will be confronted with a "terrible threat" of punishment. this constitutes vivid material for the education of those who cherish illusions about "detente". gorshkov's book shows that the root cause of the absence of tranquillity in the atlantic ocean, the indian ocean and the mediterranean sea and the absence of peace in the pacific lies in the contention between the two superpowers, the soviet revisionists' maritime expansion in particular. it also shows that soviet social-imperialism is the most dangerous source of war.

chairman mao has pointed out: "imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom." gorshkov has openly spearheaded the attack at the small countries and the third world countries firmly safeguarding their sovereignty over territorial waters. this strips off the soviet union its veil of "natural ally" of the third world countries, and puts it in opposition to the world people, thus ensuring its inevitable doom.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Second Vice President Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 11, 1976)

rashidi kawawa, tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister, received liu chun, newly appointed chinese ambassador to tanzania, at the prime minister's office here yesterday. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message on june 9 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending his sincerest sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

i learnt with grief of the earthquakes which had taken place in yunnan province of the people's republic of china. on this sorrowful occasion, i ask your excellency to convey to the families of the victims the deepest condolences and the sincerest sympathies of myself and of the government and people of tunisia.

Tunisian Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1976)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, sent a message of sympathy on june 9 to premier hua kuo-feng, expressing most sincere consolation on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

it is with grief that i learned of the earthquakes which had taken place in yunnan province of the people's republic of china. on this sad occasion, i extend to your excellency, the chinese government and the bereaved families of victims my most sincere condolences and deepest sympathy.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Mining Delegation Leaves West Germany for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 11, 1976)

the chinese delegation to the 9th international mining congress left west germany for home today after attending the congress in duesseldorf.

the delegation is led by ho ping-chang, vice-chairman of the china national mining committee.

after the duesseldorf congress, the delegation, at the invitation of its west german hosts, visited coalfields in ruhr and saar and a surface mine in rhineland-palatinate.

during its stay in west germany, the delegation was hospitably received everywhere.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Guatemala Adopts 200-Mile Patrimonial Sea

(NCNA-English Panama City, Jun. 12, 1976)

the guatemalan congress yesterday promulgated a decree establishing a patrimonial sea of 200 miles and a territorial sea of 12 miles, according to press reports here today.

under the decree, it is within guatemala's sovereignty to explore, exploit, conserve and administer the natural resources in the patrimonial sea or in other words the exclusive economic zone. the state enjoys the exclusive rights and jurisdiction over all activities of economic exploitation in the zone, the decree adds.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 24, 1976 No. 6122

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* NATIONAL *
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PRESS REVIEWS

A New Thing on the Press Front

- In praise of workers, peasants and soldiers' press reviews

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1976)

At T'ienanmen Square in the capital, the five-star red flag flutters high in the air and the Monument to the People's Heroes stands majestically.

The fighters of the press-review groups and worker-miilitiamen of the garrison company at T'ienanmen Square, the Peking Automobile Plant and the Peking Rolling Stock Section who had just victoriously completed the fighting task of smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident immediately plunged into activities to comment on the newspapers of April 8. Chu Hai-p'ing, a member of the press-review group of the garrison company who was honored with Merit Second Class, in defending the five-star red flag at T'ienanmen Square, said with the joy of victory: "Newspaper propaganda has greatly heightened the determination of the revolutionary people and dampened the arrogance of the class enemies. It unfurls its banner while maintaining a firm stand. The Jen-min Jih-pao mewsletter "Counter-Revolutionary Political Incident at T'ienanmen Square" is indeed well-written. It really brings joy to people." The comrades of these press-review groups excitedly said: "The Party journal has participated together with us in the battle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident. We must attack the counter-revolutionaries face to face and at the same time also use revolutionary public opinion to deal blows to the class enemies."

The press-review groups of the garrison company at T'ienanmen Square, the Capital Iron and Steel Company's Steel Smelting Plant and other units are part and parcel of the many worker-peasant-soldier press-review groups set up by Jen-min Jih-pao, Kuang-ming Jih-pao and some provincial and municipal newspapers. These press-review groups were born during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao

and Confucius and have grown up in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They embody Chairman Mao's teaching: "We also must rely on everybody, on the masses of the people, on the whole Party and not merely on a few persons working behind closed doors to run our newspapers." They are a socialist new thing on the press front.

On May 21, a worker-peasant-soldier press-review meeting was held at the editorial department of Jen-min Jih-pao. With the mandate of the class and profound feelings for defending Chairman Mao's proletarian line in journalism, representatives of press-review groups from all fronts proudly mounted the rostrum to enthusiastically carry out press-review activities. Tu Chin-feng of the Peking Automobile Plant said with deep feeling: "Without the great proletarian cultural revolution, we can hardly make our way into the editorial department of a newspaper, let alone mount this rostrum." Chen Wen-chuan of the Peking Tungfeng Market said: "Although Tungfeng Market and the Jen-min Jih-pao editorial department are on the same street, before the great cultural revolution the revisionist line in journalism kept us apart as if separated by thousands of rivers and mountains. Now, the door of the newspaper's editorial department is open, and Chairman Mao's proletarian line in journalism has brought us together." The comrades said: "Press review by workers, peasants and soldiers is a new creation during the great cultural revolution. The worker-peasant-soldier press-review groups have come into being only because of the great cultural revolution."

The review of the press by workers, peasants and soldiers as the master is a great change. Wang Chi-ming, a 72-year-old worker of the Shihlipao Non-Staple Food Store in Peking, excitedly recited the following poem which he wrote when he first took part in the review of the press:

"In the old society I sold newspapers, in the new
society I comment on them.
The new and old societies are two different worlds;
we have now become the masters.
The people's newspapers are for the people--this
teaching of Chairman Mao's is firmly borne in my mind.
I support the new things and will seriously carry out
press-review work."

Wang Chi-ming was a newspaper boy in the old society. He was always hungry and did not have enough clothes to keep himself warm then. He understands best that newspapers are instruments of the dictatorship of the class in power, whichever class it may be. In the old society, the newspapers served the reactionary ruling classes. Before the great cultural revolution, due to interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in journalism pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the workers, peasants and soldiers were looked down upon, and they had no way to comment on the press. Now, Wang Chi-ming has become a newspaper commentator. His first comment was: "Press review by workers, peasants and soldiers is fine."

Can workers, peasants and soldiers comment on the press? Can they do it well? These are questions that have arisen in press-review work. Some

people glibly say that the workers, peasants and soldiers are heroes, but deep in their minds they are skeptical. "How can the uneducated workers, peasants and soldiers comment on the press?"

The facts have given an affirmative answer. The workers, peasants and soldiers, tempered in the great cultural revolution, have a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are able to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Their opinion often hits the nail on the head.

When Kuang-ming Jih-pao first reported about this new thing of "from the commune and back to the commune" of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, they did not link it with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The press-review group of the 6th company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command put forward their opinion. The newspaper immediately assigned its staff to make a series of interviews and reports on the changes that had taken place in the course of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and good results were achieved. This shows that only the workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of a newspaper.

When the workers, peasants and soldiers comment on the press, they comment on the line, and are most clear whether or not a newspaper has firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; they comment on politics, and are best able to recognize class struggle; they comment on the orientation, and know best whether or not a newspaper represents the interests of the proletariat.

At the end of March this year, after Jen-min Jih-pao published an announcement soliciting articles on the theme "The Great Cultural Revolution Is Fine," the press-review group of the Wuluchu production brigade of Taiyangkung commune in Peking wrote to the paper's editorial department to express approval. They said: We poor and lower-middle peasants know best that the great cultural revolution is good. Teng Hsiao-p'ing attempts to reverse the verdicts on and settle scores with the great cultural revolution. We, too, have to settle scores with this old capitalist-roader. The present solicitation of articles seeks to extol the great cultural revolution with the great changes that have taken place in the past ten years and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing with facts. We poor and lower-middle peasants give you full support." This comment helped the editorial personnel raise their understanding of the importance in properly running the special page for solicited articles.

After participating in the worker-peasant-soldier press-review activities, a comrade who had worked for the press for 17 years said with deep feeling: "When the workers, peasants and soldiers comment on the newspapers, they deal with the 'key link' and 'the line.' Who knows best how to run a newspaper? The workers, peasants and soldiers. After working with newspapers for 17 years, I have come to feel that I am not as good as the workers, peasants and soldiers."

The worker-peasant-soldier press-review groups have also commented on the style of writing of newspaper articles. They hope that newspapers will publish a greater number of accurate, clearcut and vigorous articles, especially short but good ones.

The comrades of the press-review groups of the Peking Arts and Crafts Plant and other units said: "There are some long articles which shouldn't be that long in the newspapers. You often spend more than an hour to read one such article. How can the workers, who have to seize the minute and the second in the strenuous battle, spend their time in this way? The number of long articles in the newspapers, the smaller will be the number of worker-peasant-soldier readers." How sharp and to the point such criticism is! They said: "We do like good long articles very much. In the case of 'The Great Cultural Revolution Will Shine Forever,' we feel that reading it just once is not enough, and want to read it over and over again. We never feel a good article too long if it says what we want to say."

This helped the editorial personnel understand that newspapers should carry good long articles, but at the same time they should also strive to carry more short good articles which integrate theory with practice. They said with deep feeling: "The question of writing style is one of mass viewpoint. To foster a good writing style according to Chairman Mao's teachings, we must have the worker, peasants and soldiers at heart."

The comments and opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers concerning newspapers have blown through the newspaper editorial departments like gusts of fresh air and brought political nourishment to the press workers. The newspapers print these comments and opinions in the publications of the editorial departments. Important opinions are conveyed on the same day at editorial meetings, and the leading and editorial comrades of the newspapers listen to them carefully and use them for study and improvement of their work.

Many press-review groups pointed out: "Newspapers must do a good job in disseminating Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, carry more typical reports on studying theory and penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and publish more articles by workers, peasants and soldiers to show the role of workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind."

The press-review groups of Tungfeng Market and Shihlipao Non-Staple Food Store pointed out that Jen-min Jih-pao had for a time made very little publicity about the commercial front. The newspaper therefore assigned its staff to cover and report on this front.

Some press-review groups call on certain local newspapers to resolutely publicize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and take a clearcut stand in the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as its general representative. This helps newspaper workers understand that proletarian journalists should follow the example of the workers, peasants and soldiers and be fighters defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only in this way can they do a good job as editors and reporters of Party papers and write good newsletters and articles with ideological and militant content. Now, in the minds of editors and reporters, press review by workers, peasants and soldiers has become an important component of a well-run newspaper.

The press-review groups use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to comment on newspapers every day on behalf of the workers, peasants and soldiers. As the comrades of the garrison company at T'ienanmen Square said: "We are sentries at T'ienanmen Square and propaganda sentries for Party papers."

One special feature in press review by workers, peasants and soldiers is that the reading and use of newspaper are combined with press review. Through press review, the workers, peasants and soldiers can better study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and constantly raise their awareness of the two-line struggle and remold their world outlook. With their ideological awareness heightened, they acquire a new outlook in revolution and production.

The press-review groups of the Tientsin Tractor Plant and other units which constantly study theory and conscientiously read and comment on newspapers, have raised their ability to analyze and solve problems. They say, "When we hold discussion and criticism meetings now, we have a clearer picture of things and can make criticism more effectively."

The press commentators are propagandists as well as fighters. This is another salient feature of press review by workers, peasants and soldiers. Bringing with them the theory they have learned in press-review to carry out activities for making propaganda among the masses, they have given impetus to the movement to study theory and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing in their own units.

In the course of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the press-review group of Hunan-Szechwan Restaurant in Tungfeng Market marched on the forefront of the battle. When studying and commenting on the newsletter, "The 'Twelfth Grade Typhoon' Cannot Blow Us Down," young cook Han Chen-hai told the Party branch leadership: "We should properly learn from Wang Tso-shan, Party branch secretary of Hsiao-ch'inchuang brigade. With a high awareness of the two-line struggle, he refuses to transmit or implement the revisionist program with 'the three directives as the key link' cast forth by Teng Hsiao-p'ing." This educated the Party branch. The Party committee of the market even held an on-the-spot meeting to popularize the press-review experience among the 17 Party branches of the market for promoting revolution and work in their own units.

Press review by workers, peasants and soldiers has caught the attention of Party organizations at various levels. The Party organizations of many units have strengthened leadership over the press-review groups. In some units, press-review work is placed on the agenda of Party committees, and some Party committee secretaries personally lay hold of such work. Many forms of press review have been created: They include the launching of regular press-review activities in workshop shifts and teams, production brigades, company units, shops, schools and offices, the holding of press-review forums and mass press-review general meetings, the running of "press-review corners," the writing of press-review notes, the review of major newspapers give impetus to the small papers (big-character posters and wall-papers, etc.), press review by propagandists in shifts and teams, the publication of big-character posters to give the masses guidance in reading and using newspapers, and the sending of unpublished articles by editorial personnel to the workers, peasants and soldiers for discussion and revisionism, etc. Some comrades of the press-review groups even proudly call themselves "newspaper workers not in permanent organizations."

We can see now that with the solid mass-based worker-peasant-soldier press-review groups, the Party papers are playing an increasingly important role as instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The workers, peasants and soldiers are likewise the main force in the revolution in journalism.

New things always grow in struggle. "With struggle, there is no progress." Some people say; "Press review by workers, peasants and soldiers will not work and cannot last long." Facts have refuted such views. Now that this new thing of the worker-peasant-soldier press-review group has emerged, no force can change its direction of advance. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the worker-peasant-soldier press-review groups, like all other socialist new things, are in the course continuously developing and sturdily growing.

- By our own correspondent,
Kuang-ming Jih-pao reporter and
our own reporter

* * *

SONG RECITAL

Bring into Full Play the Combat Role of the Songs of the People

by

Ai K'e-en (艾克恩)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1976)

The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party and the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square with him as the commander-in-chief have evoked the tremendous indignation of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary writers and artists have rapidly taken up the weapon of literature and art to compose new tunes, sing new songs, roll the battle drums, blow the bugles and violently open fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his reactionary crimes. A stirring and seething song recital movement for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogizing the great cultural revolution is on the upsurge in the whole country. Recently, in order to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the song recital festival held by workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogizing the great proletarian cultural revolution marks the arrival of the high tide in the mass song recital activities.

In developing mass song recital activities, it is necessary to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, resolutely criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, warmly eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution and bring into full play the combat role of people's songs.

Chairman Mao points out that proletarian literature and art "is subordinated to the revolutionary tasks set by the Party in a given revolutionary period." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") Just like all other forms of revolutionary literature and art, proletarian music, as a powerful weapon for "uniting and educating the people, and attacking and destroying the enemy," should doubtlessly closely serve proletarian politics. Today, the proletariat is waging an acute and violent life-and-death struggle against the bourgeoisie. Banding together all forces of capitalist restoration in society, the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing has unleashed frantic attacks against the proletariat. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. We must fight and can never lose our revolutionary weapon." Therefore, to bring into full play the characteristics of the revolutionary people's songs which are short but energetic, sharp and pungent, and are easy to teach and sing, to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and to defend the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is the glorious combat task of all revolutionary professional and amateur musicians.

The militant proletariat needs militant music, and militant music must serve the militant proletariat. Born on the battlefield with gunfire shaking the sky, revolutionary people's songs vibrate in the ranks of the rapidly advancing troops. They beat with the pulsation of the time and are fraught with the heroic feelings of the revolution. They reflect the voice of the masses and can thus touch the chords in people's hearts, arouse their fighting spirit, and make them rise in even greater vigor and emit a tremendous force. Many songs sung in the people's song recital festival at the capital which criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution have this characteristic. Just as Lenin praised the composer of the "Internationale" in the article "Eugene Pottier," they "respond to all important events in life." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 435)

Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to negate the Party's basic line, the people's songs sing aloud, "Firmly grasp this key link of class struggle and talk about the basic line every day." Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to practice restoration and regression, the people's songs sonorously reply, "We fear not the blowing of the eerie wind and the pouring of cold water, correctly recognize the revolutionary road and cannot be pulled back by nine oxen." Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing hates the socialist new things that have emerged in the great cultural revolution, the people's songs warmly eulogize the new things that sturdily grow to maturity: "New things are good, new things are good. Socialist new things are like spring seedlings sown personally by Chairman Mao and watered by the spring rain of the great cultural revolution." These songs of the people, with clearcut themes, strong love and hatred, overwhelming fervor and invincible combat spirit, startle heaven and earth like a thunder peal across the sky. Turbulent and roaring like the furious billows in the sea, they angrily repudiate the reactionary crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party.

Since the people's songs are the bugles that sound the charge, they must be made to give off and indomitable notes. Since they are the battle drums for advancing troops, they must be rolled loudly. To compose people's songs, there must be "unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." The militant songs of the masses must be soaring, healthy and full of vigor and vitality. They must "express" the "feelings" of the proletariat and "state" the "ambition" of the proletariat. Why is it that many songs which hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogize the great cultural revolution imbue us with so much pride and vigor when heard and are so awe-inspiring, martial and easy to sing? This is because they genuinely come from the hearts of the people, reflect the people's thoughts and feelings, love what the people love and hate what the people hate. "When a person sings, ten thousand people sing in chorus, and every line comes out from their hearts." Only music that comes from the "hearts" of the revolutionary people can genuinely move people's hearts. Meanwhile, most of these songs adopt a tempo of duple rhythm. The form is short, simple and perspicuous; the ryhthm is clangorous and forceful; the melody is bursting with passion; the language is popular and smooth and rich in national style and characteristics and is easy to spread and popularize.

In order to compose outstanding people's songs, the composers must be revolutionaries and spokesmen of the masses. Lu Hsün aptly said, "Only things created by revolutionaries can be revolutionary literature." The same is also true of music composition. The people's songsters Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai were able to compose so many impassioned and rousing anti-Japanese songs known to every family and household precisely because they all the time lived among the masses and fought on the firing line. Today when we sing these songs to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and eulogize the great cultural revolution, don't we similarly feel that the song composers draw their poetic feelings from class struggle and derive musical notes from the gunfire of attack? Chairman Mao again and again teaches that our writers and artists must go into the midst of the masses and heated struggle. "Our specialists in music should pay attention to the songs of the masses." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") "To pay attention to the songs of the masses," we must on the one hand learn from the masses, transform our world outlook and shift our stand, and on the other hand, help and guide the masses. At present, the revolutionary writers and artists should throw themselves into the great struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and charge ahead and take enemy positions for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To vigorously develop mass song recital activities and bring into full play the combat role of the songs of the masses is an important task in order to vigorously create revolutionary public opinion and smash the counter-revolutionary public opinion. Out of their criminal aim to restore capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a handful of class enemies always vigorously oppose and obstruct the singing of revolutionary songs by the masses, and in particular, the singing of model revolutionary plays. We must work against them, mobilize the masses to vigorously create revolutionary public opinion, vigorously develop mass song recital activities, make the battle songs which criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts resound north and south of River Yangtze, and within and beyond the Great Wall, so that the handful of class enemies would get scared and jittery and the masses of the people are high in spirits and firm in determination. In developing mass song recital activities, it is necessary to rely on the masses and boldly mobilize the masses so that songs are sung by not only a few people, but by everybody, and are sung constantly and not off and on "like a gust of wind on festive days but in a dreary situation afterward." We must make the battle songs of the proletariat echo in town and country, over mountains and plains, and sing them till the mountains and rivers of the Four Seas are laughing and the wind and thunder are roaring in the Five Continents.

Let us compose a greater number of even better revolutionary songs of the people and push the mass song recital activities of the workers, peasants and soldiers to a new climax!

* * *

T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

Resistance and Motive Force

by

Lo Chün-shu (罗君述) and Liu Teng-an (刘登安)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 27, 1976)

There is no question that the counter-revolutionary political incident concocted by a handful of class enemies at T'ienanmen Square is a form of resistance for undermining the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. However, this counter-revolutionary incident has furthr aroused the revolutionary indignation of the broad masses. Following the exercise of dictatorship on the handful of counter-revolutionaries who stirred up resistance and the emergence of a new surging tide in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the resistance of the class enemies who vainly attempt to sabotage the revolution has turned to its opposite and become a motive force to promote revolution.

Lenin once pointed out that under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the exploiting classes' "vigor for resistance has increased a thousandfold just because of their failure." ("The Economy and Polity in the Era of Dictatorship of the Proletariat," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 92) Therefore, in the struggle to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we are bound to meet the resistance of the reactionaries and all kinds of resistance. It is also a law of class struggle that the revolutionary people will rise up to smash this kind of counter-revolutionary resistance.

All things are always dividing from one into two. When there is resistance, there is bound to be motive force. Resistance and motive force stand for the unity of opposites; they are linked with and also in struggle against each other. It is this kind of contradiction and struggle of things that constantly pushes the revolutionary cause forward.

In the past, when Japanese imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against China, it occupied a large expanse of Chinese territory, slaughtered countless Chinese people, and brought tremendous difficulties to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. The resistance could be described as enormous. However, the aggression and plunder of the Japanese imperialism further awakened the Chinese people, and played the role of mobilizing the Chinese people to unite and resist Japan. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the revolutionary people fought an heroic and unyielding battle against the obstinate enemy, fought difficulties with fortitude, and finally surmounted all kinds of difficulties and setbacks and defeated the Japanese aggressors, thus giving great impetus to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people.

Chairman Mao points out, "Although opportunists who want to stem the tide are found everywhere, the tide can never be stemmed, and socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly, leaving all obstructions behind."

(Introductory note to the article "In the Cooperation Movement the Enthusiasm of the Family Dependents of Workers Are Extremely High") Actual and historical experiences again and again show that the appearance of various kinds of resistance in the course of revolution is nothing strange and there is nothing to be afraid of. The reactionaries who go against the tide of history are by nature feeble, and the more frenzied they are, the more they show that they find the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. The greater their resistance, the greater will be the course of education and tempering received by the broad masses. The masses will push forward the socialist revolutionary cause with greater revolutionary enthusiasm at a greater speed.

"Under given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transform itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them." ("On Contradiction") The condition of transforming resistance into motive force is very important. This condition is to persevere in struggle under the guidance of a correct line. Provided we persevere in a correct Marxist line and use the weapon of criticism not only to mercilessly expose and criticize the enemy but also to firmly suppress those counter-revolutionaries who dare to make trouble and carry out sabotage, we surely can surmount any resistance and victoriously forge ahead.

The counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square has been smashed. This is a great victory. However, we must not neglect the possible appearance of new resistance under the excellent situation. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and there are really still counter-revolutionaries. So long as this phenomenon has not been finally wiped out, there will always be resistance in the course of revolution. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, advance with the knowledge of the difficulties, constantly surmount resistance and win great victories in our criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

"Leaping" and "Sweeping"

by

Sun Wei (孙魏) and Pai Hsing-ming (白兴明)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 27, 1976)

Chairman Mao points out that "freaks and monsters leap forward themselves. Determined by their class nature, they could but leap forward." Chairman Mao also points out that "everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall, this is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust never vanishes of itself." ("The Political Situation After the Victory over the War of Resistance against the Japanese and Our Policy")

The class enemies "leap" and the revolutionary people "sweep." This is a figurative explanation of the law of class struggle under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The breaking out and the rapid crushing of the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square is precisely the outstanding expression of this law of class struggle--"leaping" and "sweeping." The contradiction between "leaping" and "sweeping" reflects the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes--the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Irreconciled to its failure, the bourgeoisie is bound to "leap" forward to oppose the revolution, and in order to consolidate its victory, the proletariat is bound to "sweep" away the class enemies that have "leaped" forward. This is the objective law independent of man's will. With this law understood, one would further understand why it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line in this historical period of socialism, and would further understand the dangerous and reactionary nature of the theory of dying out of class struggle as advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The study and use of dialectical-materialism to analyze this pair of opposites--"leaping" and "sweeping" and to give judicious guidance to the constant transformation of the contradiction to the aspect favorable to the revolution according to situation is of significance to our penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and tracking down the counter-revolutionaries.

Chairman Mao points out in "On Contradiction" that "the nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position." In general, under the socialist system, because the proletariat is in control of the "iron broom" of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "sweeping" always prevails over "leaping." However, the principal aspect and secondary aspect of a contradiction are also not rigid and changeless. In a given place at a given time, there also can appear the situation of "leaping" in the upper hand. If the revolutionary people do not heighten their vigilance and "sweep" away at the right time the class enemies that "leap" forward, the nature of things may change. Isn't it because the Soviet Union--the first socialist country in the world--hadn't "swept" away the hidden trouble within the Party--the "leap" of Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk--that it has degenerated into a social-imperialist country? Therefore, Chairman Mao reminds us at various times that in the historical period of socialism, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled. If we do not handle

things correctly, "a socialist country like ours would head for the opposite and degenerate, and restoration would come about." Only when we are constantly on the alert against the class enemies' "leap," exericse a firm grip on the "iron broom" of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make "sweeping" play the leading role at all times can the contradiction be made to develop in a direction favorable to the revolution.

The class enemies' desire to "leap" is a bad thing as well as a good thing. The course of which they "leap" forward to stage a performance is the course for them to expose of themselves. The time when the class enemies are rampant is also the day of their doom. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, this is an unbreakable truth. The higher they "leap," the more thorough they are exposed. This creates a prerequisite for "sweeping" them onto the garbage pile of history. The handful of class enemies who stirred up the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square were rampant for a while. Still, they are doomed in the end. This is a vivid proof.

So long as classes are not done away with, the contradiction between "leaping" and "sweeping" will not end. We must embrace the idea of constant and untiring "sweeping," maintain a firm hold on the "iron broom" of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and like the autumn wind that sweeps away the fallen leaves, resolutely smash all counter-revolutionary subversive activities of the clss enemies. We will not quit the battlefield without "sweeping" away all freaks and monsters!

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Outstanding North China County Deepens Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 14, 1976)

people in hsiyang county, shansi province, north china, have seriously studied chairman mao's important instructions on beating back the right deviationist attempt. they have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line by closely linking it with the actual struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the rural areas.

in order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping distorted the interpretation of the tachai's spirit in order to sabotage the movement to learn from it. he never referred to the tachai brigade's basic experience of taking class struggle as the key link; but designedly described tachai as "an example of production by honest hard work". in reviewing the history of the tachai struggle and the experience in learning from it, people in hsiyang criticized teng hsiao-ping's fallacy to help raise their understanding of tachai's basic experience.

owing to its firm grasp on class struggle, the tachai brigade has advanced without interruption from the time of liberation to the present. the brigade's party branch has led the poor and lower-middle peasants in constantly studying marxism-leninism, repudiating revisionism, fighting against capitalism, going all out to build socialism and moving towards communism. tachai's history is a history of class struggle, and hsiyang has established itself as a tachai-type-county in the course of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. the poor and lower-middle peasants in hsiyang say that teng hsiao-ping, in presenting tachai simply as an example of production was trying to negate class struggle as the key link and lead astray the movement to learn from tachai.

in the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt, cadres and masses have also seriously summed up their experience and actions to directly contravene teng hsiao-ping last year. on the crest of the trend of a right deviationist attempt stirred up by teng hsiao-ping, the county party committee in the documents it formulated stressed class struggle as the key link in accordance with tachai's basic experience but never referred to teng hsiao-ping's "three directives as the key link". while teng

hsiao-ping was stirring up an "economic typhoon" and vigorously reversing the correct verdicts on education, the county party committee, taking tachai as an example, firmly grasped study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and actively carried out socialist revolution in the economic and superstructure spheres. leading members of the county party committee learned from and popularized the tachai experience in restricting bourgeois right and promoting the transformation of productive relations. they learned from and popularized the experience of the tachai party branch in leading the educational revolution and set themselves up against the fallacy in educational sphere. they learned from and popularized its experience in carrying out the revolution in medical and health work to further consolidate and develop the county's cooperative medical service and "bare-foot" doctors system and promoted activities to exchange existing habits and customs throughout the county and foster new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits.

the poor and lower-middle peasants have profoundly understood that on the agricultural front, tachai is a model in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. to conscientiously study the tachai experience and deepen the movement to learn from tachai helps people distinguish sham from genuine marxists, combat the revisionist fallacy and fight against the capitalist-roaders.

the county party committee organized cadres and masses to repudiate teng hsiao-ping's theory of the dying out of class struggle through mass revolutionary criticism. in analysing the county's class struggle, they see not only that class struggle never dies out but also that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road and that class enemies in society are fighting a desperate deathbed struggle. the vicious intention of teng hsiao-ping in advocating this theory was to cover up the attack on the proletariat by the capitalist roaders and class enemies.

in the current struggle, cadres and masses have raised to a higher level their consciousness of persevering in taking socialist road and promoted the movement to learn from tachai.

last year, a production brigade of the county studied the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, criticized capitalist trends and brought a halt to unsuitable side-occupations.

in the struggle, the brigade party branch has studied chairman mao's important instruction "this person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to

this key link. still his theme of white cat, black cat, making no distinction between imperialism and marxism". they repudiated teng hsiao-ping's theory by drawing on actual local experience to help distinguish between right and wrong in political line.

now, the brigade's cadres and masses are vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism, and building socialism. the movement to learn from tachai is vigorously developing throughout the brigade.

STUDY OF MARXISM

Marxist Philosophy Guides Peasants in Struggle

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 15, 1976)

marxist study by peasants of the chinchien production brigade in east china's chekiang province has given them a powerful weapon to guide their advance along the revolutionary road.

their study of philosophy started in 1964 with a group of 12. in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution the number has risen to nearly 500, over 90 per cent of the total adult commune members of this brigade in the hsintang commune in chiangshan county.

the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, teng hsiao-ping, last summer advanced his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and distorted the instructions of chairman mao by putting his directives on promoting stability and unity and developing the national economy on a par with that on studying the theory of proletarian dictatorship and of opposing and preventing revisionism. teng hsiao-ping proclaimed this as the general programme for all work. not long afterward, the cadres and members of the chinchien brigade recognized that this programme went counter to the party's basic line.

they pointed out that the principal contradiction in the historical period of socialism is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that teng hsiao-ping's programme negated this contradiction, thus denying that class struggle is the key link and rejecting the party's basic line.

the peasants made a careful study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepened their efforts

to learn from tachai. in a report to the county party committee, they pointed out that although there are many contradictions in the countryside, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road is the principal one. when this is grasped, all other contradictions can be more readily solved. the report stressed that it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the party's basic line in developing the learn-from-tachai movement.

with still greater revolutionary vigour, the cadres and commune members plunged into the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they pointed out that teng hsiao-ping's deceptive programme tried to equate the principal and secondary contradictions, which from the philosophic point of view was to substitute eclecticism for dialectics. recalling their struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, the peasants characterized these as using the revisionist theory of productive forces to oppose class struggle as the key link. although revisionists often change tactics in opposing marxism, the peasants said, their essential point of difference -- negating class struggle and opposing the proletarian dictatorship -- will never change.

a few people were influenced by traditional ideas carried over from the old society and lacked self-confidence in studying philosophy, saying they had had little schooling. but after they began to study they come to understand that the socialist superstructure is build on the socialist economic base and interacts with it. they recognized that if the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not pay attention to the superstructure but permitted those aspects of the superstructure not in conformity with the socialist economic base to grow, these in time would sabotage the base. that made them determined to study philosophy earnestly and begin to use it. chairman mao's call "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," is a living reality in the brigade.

fu chin-mei is an ordinary peasant woman who became deputy leader of the 5th production team during the cultural revolution. she diligently reads works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao.
she said: "after liberation, my family moved into a new house. everybody praised me for my ability and i thought it was due me because i worked hard. but after studying 'critique of the gotha programme' i realized that individual labour cannot be isolated from society." she pointed out that before liberation, the labouring people remained poor despite their hard labour. since liberation, the lives of the labouring people have become better

and better mainly because the social system has changed and the ownership of the means of production has changed.

she said: "but in socialist society there class struggle and line struggle continue. we must bear in mind that we are farming for the revolution and should always criticize revisionism and all capitalist tendencies."

the brigade sent her not long ago to work a neighbouring team. its conditions are not as good and income is lower. when the party branch asked her to switch she readily agreed, saying: "all contradictions are transformed under given conditions. what was advanced may be transformed into backward, and the reverse. i am a communist party member and should be willing to go where conditions are worse and difficulties greater. a party member should work for this transformation for the revolution."

shortly after her arrival, the commune members elected her team leader and now she is working with the team to transform the place.

63 year-old poor peasant chiang cheng-liang tended cattle for a landlord at the age of seven and worked as a farm hand at the age of twelve. for 29 years he laboured for the landlords and could never save enough to marry. it was only after liberation, when he was 36, that he finally got married. the cultural revolution and the movement to study philosophy have rejuvenated him. he said that for a time he was influenced by liu shao-chi's line and worked energetically on his private plot and indifferently on the collective fields. using the philosophical viewpoint "one divides into two", he saw that his different attitudes reflected the struggle between the capitalist road and the socialist road in his own mind. after he had thrashed it out with himself, he broke with the idea of private property and threw himself heart and soul into the collective. he always volunteers for the hardest and dirtiest work.

he said: "we poor and lower-middle peasants must not be satisfied just to work for the collective in the fields. we must also do well in the revolution in the superstructure and keep on weeding out the poisonous weeds in the superstructure until we reach communism."

the chinchien brigade now has a theoretical contingent of over 100 people, who are often invited to give reports at meetings or study classes in other parts of the province. many of their articles are published in the national press. the brigade has turned its arid mountainous land into fertile fields. grain output rose from 6.2 tons per hectare in 1964 to around ten tons in 1975.

SPARETIME COLLEGES

Tsinghua University Runs Spare-time College

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

tsinghua university, china's famous polytechnical engineering institute, has a spare-time college whose students are workers and peasants drawn from peking's 170 factories and people's communes. some of them had worked for more than 10 years before enrolling at the college.

the students study in their spare time and attend classes one afternoon and two evenings a week.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching, "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience", the college opened in march last year with the first enrolment of over 1,400.

apart from relying on classroom lectures, the teachers and students often go out to make investigations, and discuss practical problems in production in the light of what they have learned.

the college has 10 specialities and gives courses in mechanics, electrical engineering, automation, automobile-making, welding, heat-treatment, forging and pressing, iron foundry, chemical industry and environmental protection. their courses are designed to meet the needs of local factories and communes.

besides full-time professional teachers, the school has a number of veteran workers, peasants and soldiers with a wide range of practical experience and knowledge who act as part-time teachers.

the first group of students from the college graduated recently, and on leaving, expressed their determination to the school party committee. they said: "we come from among workers and peasants. we are determined to go back to them and work as ordinary workers forever. we will strive to make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

chairman mao teaches us, "without struggle, there is no progress", "can 800 million people manage without struggle? excl."

the year's history of the spare-time college was that of a constant struggle against the capitalist roaders.

from the very beginning, the capitalist roaders and bourgeois intellectuals opposed the setting up of a spare-time college to be run by tsinghua university. they clamoured that such a school was of no use.

the party committee of tsinghua replied by pointing out that this raised questions of fundamental importance -- whether it is necessary to narrow the gap between town and country, between mental and manual labour and between worker and peasant, whether it is necessary to break the domination by a handful of bourgeois intellectuals over science and technology and whether it is necessary to enforce the proletariat's all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

in order better to wage this struggle, the party committee sent people out to do investigation among the workers and peasants and to seek their advice. the workers and peasants warmly praised the establishment of a school which maintains close contact with the masses and prevents the students being divorced from production.

shortly after the opening of the college was made known, more than 2,000 workers from 120 factories applied to enrol. new applications were still coming in six months after the college had opened.

factories in the vicinity of the school were elated at the news. the typical reaction was: "though we are close neighbours of tsinghua, we were separated from each other before the cultural revolution by the revisionist line in education. now the door of the university is really thrown open to us." they hailed this as a victory for the great cultural revolution.

the enthusiastic support of the masses further reinforced the party committee's determination to make a success of the spare-time college.

how the spare-time college should be run was another question of principle over which a storm of controversy raged. soon after the school was opened, the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party teng hsiao-ping stirred up a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. some capitalist roaders in tsinghua also set out to dampen the enthusiasm of the teachers and students for running the school. these capitalist roaders alleged: "the courses of the spare-time college should also start with lessons on basic theory", and "education must be kept separate from proletarian politics and productive labour". they also spread the notion that "to attend spare-time college has no advantages because it cannot give you additional wages, add to your qualifications or release you from manual labour."

these lies and insidious ideas opened the eyes of the teachers and students to the malicious aims of the capitalist-roaders to lead education on to the path of revisionism. they resolutely hit back by pointing out that a spare-time college run along the line suggested by these capitalist-roaders would in no way be different

from the former night school established under the revisionist line. the old night school run by tsinghua admitted mostly those students whose educational level was equivalent to that of senior middle school or secondary technical school graduates. it peddled the revisionist ideas of "study in order to become an official", and "give first place to intellectual development". it poisoned the minds of the students with bourgeois educational ideas.

the masses of teachers and students have now come to realize that they must persist in making the spare-time college an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat and train the students into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. yang chin-lung, a student of the spare-time college and veteran worker of the peking no. 3 building company, criticised the old educational system by citing his own personal experience. before the great cultural revolution, as a veteran building worker of a dozen years' standing, he took part in the construction of the main hall at tsinghua university. at that time, under the rule of the revisionist line, he never dreamed that workers might enter the universities. the bourgeois intellectuals trained in the old-type universities monopolized technology in factories and enterprises. once when he was reading instructions on measuring an electric motor current, an old technician snatched it from him and tore it to pieces. at that time, he didn't understand how such an outrageous thing could happen after liberation. the cultural revolution taught him that this was because liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping were pushing a revisionist line and that in the educational field, the bourgeoisie was exercising dictatorship over the proletariat and keeping the colleges as places for training its own intellectual elite.

now, as a master of the country and of the tsinghua spare-time college, he was furious at the revisionist nonsense. 'we attend the college neither to gain a diploma nor to get more pay, but to acquire a greater ability to serve the people, to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and to realize communism, he declared.

working in diametrical opposition to teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, the teachers and students have persevered in putting proletarian politics in command, giving first place to transforming the students' ideology. they take class struggle as the main subject of study, and the college authorities lay great stress on the study of marxist-leninist works including works by chairman mao in the light of concrete struggle. the students are required to take an active part in the political struggle in factories as well as in the school to keep close contact with the masses and, with the help of the latter, to become tempered and mature in the crucible of political storms.

the college is carrying out the revolution in education and provides open-door schooling. the heat treatment speciality has sent students back to their own factories to combine learning with concrete tasks of production and to solve problems arising in production in the course of learning. students of the iron foundry speciality have been asked to bring the problems of their own plant to the school to analyse them theoretically. the machinery speciality has dispatched teachers to the factories to help solve practical problems on the spot and to prepare lessons in the light of these problems. the students say that 'this method of learning warfare through warfare is really marvellous. this way we learn theory and at the same time solve concrete problems in our plants.'

the spare-time college not only takes class struggle as its main subject but also keeps to the orientation that "education must be revolutionized". it leads its students on to the road of being both red and expert as pointed out by our great leader chairman mao. graduates from this college contribute what they have learned at school to the practice of grasping revolution and promoting production. this has helped to break the old traditional idea that "knowledge is one's private possession".

graduates from the college have become the backbone in revolution and production. last year, more than 370 students from political classes made theoretical reports to a total of 21,500 people, and over 340 from vocational classes gave lectures to 7,370 people in their factories.

when the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party teng hsiao-ping dished out his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" last year, the students of the college were studying "the charter of the anshan iron and steel company". the charter lays down the following basic principles for running socialist enterprises: "keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadres' participation in productive labour and workers' participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical revolution".

li ning, a young worker of the machinery class, after a comparative study together with veteran workers of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme, unequivocally expressed the view to the authorities that "class struggle should be taken as the key link and the principles of the 'charter of the anshan iron and steel company' strictly implemented." with the support of the party

branch, they boldly resisted the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts.

li ning works in a small warehouse with only 20 workers. in order to improve its working conditions, he took the lead in making technical innovations and, together with the workers, succeeded in building cranes, motor vehicles and belt conveyers by indigenous methods.

a student of the iron foundry speciality found that some people in his factory were considering curtailment of the state production targets in order to turn out products with high rate of profit. he saw at once that this was a manifestation of the revisionist line in running an enterprise and carried out a struggle against it.

at the same time, he cooperated with other workers to improve the working processes and to develop production, thus ensuring the fulfillment of the state tasks and keeping to the socialist orientation.

during the past year, the students of the spare-time college have worked out 318 technical innovations, of which 179 have been applied in production.

the growth of the spare-time college has promoted the educational revolution in tsinghua university. it has not only smashed the revisionist system of enrolment and distribution of students, but also transformed teaching materials and methods. its experience has proved highly useful for the tsinghua university to carry out open-door education and teaching reform.

the establishment of the spare-time college has also helped in the ideological remoulding of the teachers. one of them, for example, had taught in the old "night college" for several years before the cultural revolution without paying a single visit to any factory. this time, having shaken off the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line, he has persisted in going down to factories to receive re-education from the workers and to conscientiously remould his world outlook. he has also cooperated with workers in doing scientific research and technical innovation. his progress has won high praise from the workers.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER WRITERS

Chinese Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Write Books

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

in socialist china, workers, peasants and soldiers wield not only the tools of their trade, but also take up the pen and write books.

this is one of the great changes that has been taking place since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the field of literature is no longer dominated by a handful of writers and scholars.

in the past ten years, particularly since the start of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and under the leadership of the party organizations and in cooperation with cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers have written a large number of books on philosophy, history, political economy, the international communist movement and world affairs. they have written, in addition, many scientific and technological books to sum up the experience gained in the struggle for production.

the people's literature publishing house alone has issued or is issuing 84 novels and collections of poems and critical essays on literature and art. these works which depict class struggle, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and portray the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, are liked and read by the masses.

"song of our aspirations" is a long poem by a group of worker-peasant-soldier students of peking university. with great artistry, it expresses the lofty aspirations of the educated youth who work in the countryside or mountainous areas, who are determined to break away from traditional ways and dedicate themselves to the building of the socialist new countryside. the first edition of the poem, which ran to 200,000 copies, was very soon sold out.

nearly three million copies of the novel "the bright road" about the struggles between the two roads in the countryside, have been printed. at present, 300,000 copies of any new novel usually sell out within a matter of weeks. but before the cultural revolution, an issue of 50,000 was more than enough.

the worker-peasant-soldier writers are also doing literary criticism and research work on the works of lu hsun, a great revolutionary thinker and writer, classical and foreign literature and other subjects. the work of annotating the collected works of lu hsun is being carried out with the participation of worker-peasant-soldier writers.

the books they write are turned out in the service of proletarian politics and in close connection with the current class struggles. since the start of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind, they have written many articles and books to repudiate teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

poor and lower-middle peasants in hsiaochinchuang village, on the outskirts of tientsin, sing model revolutionary operas and write poems. last year when his right deviationist wind was in force, teng hsiao-ping viciously attacked the village by negating their socialist innovations. the villagers resolutely counter-attacked. they have written 200 articles and over 700 poems. a collection of their poems "the hurricane can not destroy us", which includes 150 poems by some one hundred peasants, has been published.

under the dictatorship of the proletariat in socialist china, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are masters of culture as well as masters of the country. but before the cultural revolution, they were deprived of the chance to write and edit books for publication. the propaganda and publication departments were then under the control of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, the party capitalist-roaders. these departments were turned into instruments to prepare public opinion for their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. these departments were under the sway of bourgeois intellectuals. since the start of the cultural revolution, socialist revolution has been going on in all spheres of the superstructure and the proletariat is exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. the workers, peasants and soldiers have been writing books as tools to accomplish this task.

workers in the hungchi shipyards in talien, northeast china expressed their opinion: "we are writing and editing books to fulfil the historic mission of the proletariat." in 1973, while the mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought was making constant progress, the shipyards set up a workers' sparetime institute of social sciences to do research in philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, literature, history and world affairs. fifteen hundred workers, 80 per cent of whom were cited as outstanding workers, have taken part in the research work.

in 1974 the philosophical research group of the valve workshop studied the three different versions of the history of chinese philosophy which were published before the great cultural revolution. its members found out that not one of the three versions were written in accordance with the marxist-leninist viewpoint of chairman mao: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." the consensus of opinion of the workers was: "as we labouring people have created the world of mankind, we'll certainly reverse

this reversal of history brought about by bourgeois prejudices." helped by the faculty members and students of a college in liaoning province, they read ancient books, collected a wealth of data and made an analysis from marxist-leninist viewpoints. eventually they wrote a new history of chinese philosophy. workers commented: "it fortifies the high resolve of the working people." some professional historians and philosophers pointed out: "it breaks away from the system of the old history of philosophy and restores historical truth."

in 1975, to promote the nationwide movement to learn the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, workers of the shipyards formed a shock writing group. in two months time, it had edited a book entitled "lenin strives to consolidate dictatorship of proletariat" which describes how lenin led the soviet people in waging a struggle against the bourgeoisie politically, economically and militarily in the early days after the october socialist revolution. the book has become very popular among the workers and peasants. it was shown at the international fair in leipzig last year.

a number of scientific and technical handbooks for workers, peasants and soldiers have been published in different parts of china in the last few years. in shanghai alone, 13 series of handbooks on science and techniques in industry, agriculture and medical work totalling more than 100 books were issued. more than a half of the scientific and technical handbooks published in shanghai were either completely or partly written by worker-peasant-soldier authors. a series of handbooks for "barefoot" doctors, another series entitled "questions and answers on techniques of agriculture", "lathe turners' manual" and "logarithm calculation for transmission of exchange gears" are being widely distributed. the first printing of the "lathe turners' manual" ran into nearly one million copies.

the proletariat needs a mighty contingent of new-type intellectuals including writers, literary critics, theoreticians and scientists. the writing, compiling and editing of books by workers, peasants and soldiers is an important way to foster the growth of this contingent.

last year a collection of explanatory articles on lenin's "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" was edited by cadres and fighters of the theoretical group of a division of the people's liberation army stationed on the chenpao island on the northeast china frontier, in cooperation with workers of the anshan iron and steel company and theoreticians of the party school of the central committee of the communist party of china. they studied many works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. in the course of writing the book, fighters went back to their own companies several times to lecture on the information they had acquired. in this way they helped

train a number of activists in theoretical study for the companies -- people who are both skilled in fighting and understand marxism-leninism. having understood the aggressive nature of imperialism, the fighters have become more keenly aware of their share in strengthening preparedness against war to prevent aggression by soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, publishing houses have sent groups of their staff members to factories, rural areas and army units to collaborate with workers, peasants and soldiers in writing and editing books. this provides a good opportunity for them to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers and to remould their world outlook while making fuller use of their vocational proficiency. many of them have also given guidance to the workers, peasants and soldiers in their theoretical study.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

All-Round Agricultural Development in South China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 14, 1976)

yulin prefecture in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, one of the high-grain-yield areas in china, has diversified its economy in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". in the last ten years, the output of grain and major industrial crops such as sugar-cane and bast fibre rose by 50 percent, that of roasted tobacco by 16 percent annually and the number of pigs in stock by 87 percent. the acreage covered by forests increased from 11 percent before liberation to 75 percent at present.

in 1975, the locality's average grain output reached 8.25 tons per hectare. its total grain output was 50.3 per cent higher than 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, and was 2.6 times of the figure of 1949, before liberation.

the prefecture comprises eight counties with a population of more than six million people of han, chuang, yao and other nationalities. its subtropical climate and ample rainfall are suitable for the growth of agricultural crops. after liberation and especially since the start of the cultural revolution, the prefectural committee of the communist party of

china has adhered to the party's basic line, taken class struggle as the key link and concentrated manpower, materials and funds to develop grain production. in the past ten years, grain output increased at an average annual rate of 4.2 percent. to meet the needs of socialist construction and the life of people, the prefectural party committee aroused the masses to develop a diversified economy.

since 1969, some 60,000 hectares of land has been added in the whole prefecture. the commune peasants, apart from growing varied industrial crops on hilly slopes, have planted pines, eucalyptus and other drought-resistant trees on mountain tops, trees of economic value such as bamboo, tea and cedar halfway up the mountain side, while at the foot of the mountains, they have created terraced fields for growing sugar-cane and peanuts or opened orchards and tree nurseries. well over 5,000 orchards have been established in the past few years.

with the cultural revolution, some 20,000 cadres in the prefecture have been going to the grassroots every year to live and work alongside the peasants. during the slack farm seasons, 300,000 people have turned out every year to improve the soil, create farmland and build water conservancy projects. in the past ten years, 30,000 ponds and reservoirs and 5,000 pumping stations have been built in the hilly areas. now, 90 percent of the farmland is able to give high yield even in periods of drought or waterlogging.

while building water conservancy projects, the people's communes and the production brigades in the prefecture have been conducting scientific farming and spreading advanced techniques. by making use of winter fallow fields and intercropping, the commune peasants are growing three crops instead of two a year to ensure the cultivation acreage for grain and industrial crops.

the all-round development of the diversified economy has promoted local industries. the total output value of light industry last year was triple that in 1965 and that of chemical fertilizer, farm machinery, cement and other industries serving agriculture increased 4.3 times in the last ten years.

TYPHOON RESEARCH

New Advances in Typhoon Research in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

china's mass efforts in typhoon research have yielded more than 200 results in the last five years. these results have increased the accuracy of typhoon forecasts and made it possible to take better precautions against them.

in china, 35,000 professionals and tens of thousands of members of rural people's communes, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, teachers and school graduates are taking part in the research. the research work covers the occurrence and development of typhoons, typhoon tracks and study of the accompanying heavy rains and storms.

typhoon no. 4 of 1975, which occurred at sea 500 kilometres southeast of china's taiwan province on august 10, took a complicated track. at the start it moved northeastward, and would seemingly not hit china. using typhoon track forecasting tools devised by chinese meteorologists the meteorological observatories of shanghai and chekiang province made an accurate calculation that this typhoon would turn westward and strike the chinese coast. they posted warnings in good time. when the typhoon hit wenling county in chekiang province on august 12, people in the coastal areas had already taken precautionary measures.

numerical, statistical and other objective methods were used to forecast the track of this one-to-three-day typhoon. the methods were those devised by typhoon scientists of more than 20 organizations including the scientific institutes of nine provinces and one municipality and a number of universities and colleges after three years' efforts. the research work in this branch started in 1972.

because it takes only a short time for near-shore typhoons to proceed from generation to landing, they are a grave menace to the coastal areas. these areas urgently need accurate typhoon forecasts. following chairman mao's teaching that practice comes first, scientific researchers on typhoon have plunged into practical work in the course of doing research work. overcoming many difficulties, they have devised tools which forecast the occurrence and development of near-shore typhoons with fairly good results.

typhoon no. 13 of 1975, a strong near-shore typhoon, occurred on the sea surface of china's hsisha islands with a storm force near the centre. the kwangtung

provincial meteorological observatory had made a forecast of its generation and the area where it would strike 36 hours before its occurrence, according to the changes in weather elements and the characteristics of the field of air current around the area by means of domestically devised tools including tables, charts and equations. vessels sailing on the south china sea and ships at the fishing grounds could make a timely return to port without risk.

the party and the government encourage professional meteorological personnel in different parts of the country to make self-reliant advances in this field. various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now have their own meteorological observatories and each county has its own meteorological station. more than 100 radiosonde stations have also been set up. the number of meteorological observatories and stations in china has risen 26 times since 1949, the year of liberation, forming a fairly complete network of weather service for socialist construction.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, meteorological workers have criticized the revisionist line of doing scientific research behind closed doors pushed by liu shao-chi. they have made extensive investigations and done their utmost to undertake typhoon research in the revolutionary spirit of doing it whatever the conditions and creating suitable conditions when these are unavailable.

china's typhoon research has made rapid progress because it combines meteorological scientific knowledge with the practical experience of the masses. now rural people's communes in different parts of china have established nearly 10,000 weather posts. typhoon scientists and technicians often go to such posts in coastal areas to help weather-forecasting peasants or fishermen sum up their abundant experience in weather observation while studying with them works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao.

with the assistance of typhoon scientists and technicians, the weather post of the fenshui people's commune in huangyen county, chekiang province, on the coast of the east china sea has used local folk proverbs on weather as reference and local climatic data as basis to sum up the law for forecasting typhoons. they have also devised tables, charts and equations for short, medium and long range forecasts. since 1971 it has a record of almost 100 per cent accuracy in forecasting typhoons that hit the locality in that period.

EARTHQUAKES

Armymen Help Quake Stricken Area Resume Production

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 14, 1976)

commanders and fighters of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army taking part in the earthquake relief work in the lungling-luhsi area in western yunnan province are joining the local people in an energetic drive to restore production and rebuild their homes by self-reliance.

when the earthquakes occurred, leading cadres at all levels of the p.l.a. kunming units and yunnan provincial command immediately led fighters, militiamen and medical teams to the afflicted area. they carried with them the message of sympathy by the party central committee and relief goods and materials. ignoring danger, they set about rescuing the injured people and salvaging their belongings.

carrying medical kits and apparatus, the medical personnel of some hospitals of the p.l.a. kunming units braved heavy rains and traveled in a rush to the afflicted area to give timely treatment to the people injured in the earthquakes.

fighters of an air force unit stationed in the province triumphed over the difficulties arising from the complicated weather conditions and air-freighted a big supply of relief goods to the people of various nationalities in the stricken area.

. a relief and rescue team made up of over 500 armymen of a p.l.a. unit stationed near the quake-stricken area helped the local people in their rush-harvesting and rush-planting of crops in the daytime and in repairing and building houses in the evening. with tears in his eyes, an eightytwo-year-old poor peasant said: "before liberation in 1949, the japanese invaders bombarded us and the kuomintang bandits looted us. we had to hide in the deep mountain gullies. today, our own troops, the people's liberation army, have brought us the kind concern of chairman mao and the party central committee and are helping us rebuild our villages. it is a really good army led by chairman mao excl."

during their work breaks in newly-put up thatched shelters and in the fields, the armymen and people are criticizing the reactionary crimes of teng hsiao-ping in pushing his revisionist line and are talking about the kind solicitude of chairman mao and the

party central committee to the people in the afflicted area. this has greatly stimulated the local people's revolutionary zeal to offset the effects of the natural disaster and rebuild their villages, and achieve success in both revolution and production despite the bad year.

CAMERA INDUSTRY

China's Camera Industry Develops Rapidly

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

china produced 13 times as many cameras last year as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. varieties increased 5 times. special precision cameras for news photographers and scientific researchers were among new developments.

the growth in the country's camera industry once again illustrates that the cultural revolution is a strong impetus to china's production.

camera industry was first started in 1958, the year of the big leap forward. over a dozen camera factories producing a variety of cameras were built at that time. later liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line seriously hampered the development of this industry. with the cultural revolution the liu line was criticized and the workers, cadres and technicians have become more aware of the class struggle and two-line struggle. in the struggle their proletarian ambitions were fired. the camera workshop of the harbin electric instrument plant, which had never produced cameras before, trial produced the "panda" camera after three years of hard work done in a revolutionary spirit. after state approval for quality standards this brand is now in mass production.

the technical improvements scored in the past few years have come from the three-in-one combinations of workers, cadres and technicians and of producers, scientific researchers and users.

over 1,000 renovations were made in camera factories in shanghai, tientsin, tantung and harbin in the last few years. large numbers of highly efficient precision equipments were designed, produced and installed. the equipment designed by the workers of the shanghai number 5 camera factory has raised efficiency

by a score of times. in processing optical lenses, high-speed polishing and other new techniques have been adopted, raising productivity over 30 times.

under unified party leadership the camera producing enterprises have broken away from the limits of individual enterprises and are cooperating with each other to tap all potentials.

HYDRAULIC POWER STATIONS

Chinese Peasants Build 56,000 Small and Medium-sized Hydro-electric Power Stations in Ten Years

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

some 56,000 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations, which have changed the life of the people in the countryside, were built in the last ten years, thanks to the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution. hydro-electric power stations put up by hundreds of millions of chinese peasants in 1975 alone numbered a total equal to that for the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

the power stations have considerably enlivened the political and cultural life in remote villages and outlying mountain areas as well as played an important part in the building up of socialist large-scale agriculture. enping county in south china's kwangtung province has in a planned way harnessed the chinchiang river which runs across the county in a conservancy project which includes a reservoir on its upper reaches and nine power stations along the river. in this way it has combined power generating, flood prevention, irrigation, navigation and fishery. the county has installed machinery with a total power generating capacity of 33,000 kilowatts, which irrigates 25,333 hectares and has reduced the waterlogged area by 4,000 hectares. now, such small and medium-sized power stations have been put up almost everywhere from the pearl river in south china to the sunghua river valley in northeast china.

building power projects by the masses is a new socialist thing which has emerged in the great cultural revolution. this demonstrates the ability of the peasants, who account for the overwhelming majority of the chinese population, to master modern science and technology and become the

main force in building rural power projects. it also shows the orientation of china's rural power development: only by relying on hundreds of millions of people can rural power projects be built with greater, faster, more economical and better results. some formerly said that lack of water in a number of places in north china meant that power projects could not be built there. but since the cultural revolution started in 1966, chinglung county in hopei province has put up more than 80 small power stations at the foot of the yenshan mountains by drawing on underground water and diverting a group of small streams into several big streams. it is difficult to build power projects in the plain area due to the lack of sharp drops in water level and the low water head. but, shunteh county in kwangtung province in the pearl river delta put up a 5,000 kilowatt power station by building a dam on a tributary of the west river and making use of a water head of about one metre.

before the cultural revolution, the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping excluded the peasants from rural power development and smothered the enthusiasm of the localities in building power projects. during the cultural revolution the peasants criticized this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, backed by the state, put up many small and medium-sized power stations by making use of local conditions. these power stations connected with the larger power grids of the state provide electricity in greater or lesser amounts to about two-thirds of the communes and more than half of the production brigades in china's rural areas.

the vigorous mass movements unfolded in developing china's power industry have demonstrated the tremendous strength that is tapped by bringing local initiative into play. the prefectures, counties, communes and brigades in kwangtung province are all engaged in building power projects. in the past decade since the cultural revolution, the total generating capacity of the province's small and medium hydro-electric power stations has shot up sixteenfold. the electricity used for agricultural production in swatow prefecture is mainly provided by small and medium power stations.

as masters of the power projects, the masses have fully displayed their wisdom and strength and, with state support, have by themselves manufactured and installed the essential equipment. many commune-run factories can now make equipment for small power stations with a generating capacity of upwards of a dozen kilowatts. many county- and prefecture-run factories now manufacture generating sets from several hundred kilowatts to several thousand kilowatts. tsinghua university, chungshan

university and other institutes of higher learning, scientific research and designing have helped the localities solve a host of technical problems in manufacturing equipment. the successful manufacture of 500 metre high head hydro-generating set, low head bulb type hydro-generating set and miniature hydro-generating set have filled blanks in the output of state-run big factories. by using local materials and combining both modern and primitive methods, the broad masses have created various kinds of equipment for small and medium hydro-electric power stations, providing favourable conditions for large-scale power projects.

a water conservancy and power technical contingent capable in both the fields of industry and agriculture has grown up in china's countryside. this contingent has basically grasped the techniques covering everything from surveying and designing to construction, installation, operation and management.

the ministry of water conservancy and power lately held a national conference in kwangtung province to exchange, sum up and popularize experience in building small and medium hydro-electric power stations accumulated by the masses since the cultural revolution. the conference decided to do a still better job of relying on the masses for accelerated rural power development.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FRANCE

Toulouse National Chamber Orchestra of France Gives Premiere in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 14, 1976)

the toulouse national chamber orchestra of france led by first violin georges armand gave its premiere at the kwangchow friendship auditorium here today.

the french orchestra is visiting china on a friendship performance tour at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

bringing with them the friendly sentiments of the french people for the chinese people, the french artistes performed a work by french composer and pianist f. couperin and other european classical musical pieces and were warmly welcomed. the chinese audience gave the french guests an enthusiastic applause when they played the chinese melody "song of liberation" from north shensi province. the hall was filled with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

attending the performance were liu chi-fa, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, wang lan-hsi, president of the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and li hsueh-kuang, director of the kwangtung provincial cultural bureau.

jean-sylvain pradeau, cultural counsellor of the french embassy in china, was present.

during the interval, vice-chairman liu chi-fa met and had a friendly talk with leader and the members of the orchestra. at the end of the performance, he went onto stage and shook hands with the artistes. the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented a basket of flowers to the orchestra.

the orchestra arrived in kwangchow from shumchun by train yesterday, and was entertained at a banquet given in their honour in the evening.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Youth Ministry Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

the delegation of the youth ministry of the republic of iraq led by minister of youth naim haddad ended its friendly visit to china and left here by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and wang chih-fan, chu tse, shih tao, li feng-lou and chang chin-peng, leading members of departments concerned.

present were iraqi ambassador to china falih a. r. al-samarrai and diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association Meets Communications and Transport Workers' Delegation for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the japanese communications and transport workers' delegation for japan-china friendship.

the delegation leader is katsumasa taniai, deputy leaders are shinkazu tsuruzaki, kazuo hirai, fumihiko murakami, miki tazaki and takashi sato, secretary general is teruaki sakata and deputy secretary-general is isao nishimura.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including han hsi-ya and chang yu.

after arriving in china on june 1, the delegation visited shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and wuhan. it came to peking on june 11 and will leave for home tomorrow.

Chinese Ancient Bronzes Exhibition Opens in Kyoto

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 14, 1976)

the exhibition of ancient bronzes of the people's republic of china opens in kyoto today.

the opening ceremony was attended by some 600 persons from various circles in kansai, nagoya and other areas.

representing the sponsoring organizations, ryusho matsushita, director of the national museum of kyoto, kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and jiro enjoji, president of "nihon keizai shinbun", spoke at the ceremony. they warmly praised china's achievements in the archaeological field during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

tien ping, chinese consul-general to osaka, was also present.

the exhibition was transferred from tokyo where it was welcomed by people of various circles.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese friendship visiting group for the recovery of the northern territories with goichi murata as leader and yoshiie yoda and kiyo aotani as deputy leaders.

chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the host association, were present at the banquet.

proposing a toast at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, vice-president chang hsiang-shan strongly denounced the soviet union for its hegemonist act in still occupying the japanese territories and refusing to return them. he said that the heroic japanese people will never be scared by such hegemonist act. their struggle for the recovery of the northern territories is a just struggle which the chinese people resolutely support.

in his toast, goichi murata said: "during our half-month stay in china, we have seen the chinese people's warm support for our struggle. this is an immense encouragement to us, and it has strengthened our determination to oppose soviet hegemonism and recover the northern territories."

the friendship visiting group is composed of personages from the eastern part of hokkaido who have actively demanded the recovery of the northern territories and activists from other parts of japan persisting in the same demand. the japanese friends arrived in china on june 1 and came to peking on june 12 after visiting talien, shenyang, harbin and the taching oilfield. they had extensive contacts with chinese people from all walks of life and exchanged views with militiamen and men of the chinese people's liberation army who had taken part in the self-defence counter-attack battles on chenpao island.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

vice-premier sun chien this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese scientific and technical delegation with jiro kondo as leader and shujiro tanaka as secretary general.

present on the occasion were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including yen chi-tzu.

Secretary-General of Chinese Amity Association Fetes Japanese Ceramic Artists' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the ceramic artists' friendship delegation from japanese saga prefecture. leader of the delegation is japanese well-known ceramic artist imauemon imaizumi, deputy leaders are akira fukagawa and tadashi fukagawa and secretary-general is kentaro kawamura.

the delegation arrived in china on june 7 on a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association, and came to peking yesterday after visiting shanghai, nanchang, chingtehchen. president of the host association liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation yesterday afternoon. the japanese guests will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 14, 1976)

president and madame didier ratsiraka and the other distinguished guests from madagascar wound up their visit to shanghai and, accompanied by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, left here for peking by special plane this afternoon.

ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, yang hsin-ya, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, gave them a warm send-off at the airport.

accompanied by ulanfu, ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, president and mme. ratsiraka and their party visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai children's palace and the newly-built shanghai indoor stadium. they went to the top of the shanghai mansion to have a panoramic view of the metropolis. the distinguished malagasy guests were warmly greeted wherever they went.

President and Madame Ratsiraka Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, and madame ratsiraka gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, yu hui-yung, minister of culture, wu teh-feng and chao chun-chen, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of government departments, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, chen chieh, li ke, hu wei, hao chung-shih, hsia chih-hsu, tao chi, yao chin, chih chun, chang chih-chiang, li ching-chuan, shih shao-hua, ku wen-hua, chang chao, fu yu-fang, wang wen, hsu yun-pei and yang chi, and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

the national flags of china and madagascar were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

president ratsiraka and premier hua kuo-feng spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, president ratsiraka said: we are now at the conclusion of an official visit of five days to china. "the chinese leaders and people have extended warm and magnificent sentiments to me and through me to the malagasy people."

he said: all that has been offered for me to see and to know here constitutes causes of pride for the chinese people. "the meritorious and courageous effort, which has enabled you to become, through your own endeavours, a very great nation that is powerful and prosperous but nevertheless peace-loving, having no military base and no soldier on foreign soil, meets with our appreciation."

he said: on the bilateral plane "you develop a sincere, fruitful, efficacious and durable cooperation that is a model of its kind ... of which sino-malagasy cooperation is a living proof."

the president praised china for its support to the national liberation movements and to the just struggle of the developing countries.

he pointed out: "among the new and major elements effecting a change on the international political chessboard and consequently shaping the world of today, the most decisive and promising is no doubt the awakening of the third world, the commitment of the developing countries to the 'world economic revolution'".

speaking of the foreign policy of madagascar, president ratsiraka said: "thanks to an independent and all-directional policy, which is active, progressive and non-aligned, she is in the leading wing of o.a.u. and non-aligned countries."

dwelling on his current visit to china, the malagasy president said: "the current visit that i have the honour to make opens a new chapter in the annals of the economic, commercial, technical and cultural relations between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of madagascar.

"i am pleased with this, for this is an opportunity to strengthen our cooperation and understanding and consolidate the friendship that exists between our two peoples."

premier hua kuo-feng said in his speech: "during his visit, his excellency the president met with chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress. our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on international issues of common concern and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and madagascar, and very satisfactory results have been achieved. his excellency the president's present visit has made an important contribution to enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

he added: "we have consistently held that assistance is always mutual. it is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty to do everything within our ability to support and assist the fraternal malagasy people. we believe that hereafter in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, our two countries will, as always, sympathize with, support and closely cooperate with each other."

in conclusion, premier hua kuo-feng asked the president and the other distinguished guests to convey upon their return to the fraternal malagasy people the profound friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people, and expressed the hope that the malagasy people would score new victories on their road of independent development.

following their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and madagascar.

present on the occasion were the entourage of president ratsiraka, malagasy ambassador to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa and madame rakotofiringa, the visiting malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy and other malagasy friends now in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Malagasy President and Madame Ratsiraka Visit Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

president didier ratsiraka of the democratic republic of madagascar, madame ratsiraka and the other distinguished malagasy guests visited tsinghua university here this morning in the company of chih chun, a leading member of the ministry of education and chairman of the university's revolutionary committee, and hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

drumming and gonging, waving bouquets and colourful bunting, worker-peasant-soldier students of the university accorded an enthusiastic welcome to the honoured guests coming from afar as they arrived there by car. president and madame ratsiraka were briefed on the educational revolution going on at the university and shown round a university-run machinery plant and an exhibition on the revolution in education. they also read big-character posters written by the teachers and students to criticize teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, and to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

this afternoon, accompanied by hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, madame ratsiraka and other distinguished guests from madagascar called at the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking and received warm welcome from commune members.

President Didier Ratsiraka and Other Distinguished Malagasy Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, and the other distinguished malagasy guests accompanying him on the visit left here for home by plane this evening after winding up their successful state visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the brightly-lit airport flying the national flags of china and madagascar. the band played the national anthems of madagascar and china. accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng, president ratsiraka reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when president and madame ratsiraka went round to bid farewell to the crowd, the airport was astir with the beating of gongs and drums and the shouting of slogans. youngsters danced to gay music, paying tribute to the distinguished guests. the well-wishers waved miniature national flags of china and madagascar and bouquets and streamers, wishing that the friendship between the people of china and madagascar would be constantly consolidated and developed in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

also present at the airport were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu teh-feng and chao chun-chen; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the peking municipal women's federation, including ho ying, chen chieh, li ke, hao chung-shih, yao chin, chang chih-chiang, hsu yun-pei and fu yu-fang, and chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung.

also present were malagasy ambassador to china solohery crescent rakotofiringa and madame rakotofiringa; the malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy, technical counsellor of the ministry of information; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1976)

the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china issues a statement today. the full text of the statement reads:

it was recently announced by official philippine sources that a consortium of swedish-filipino oil exploration firms had started oil drilling operations in the area of liletan (reed bank) of china's nansha islands. the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china is authorized to state as follows:

the nansha islands as well as the hsisha, chungsha and tungsha islands have always been part of china's territory. the government of the people's republic of china has time and again declared that china has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and their adjacent sea areas and that the resources there belong to china. any foreign country's armed invasion and occupation of any of the nansha islands or exploration and exploitation of oil and other resources in the nansha islands area constitute encroachments on china's territorial integrity and sovereignty and are impermissible. any foreign country's claim to sovereignty over any of the nansha islands is illegal and null and void.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Railway Delegation Leaves Kunming for Home

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 14, 1976)

the vietnamese railway delegation led by nguyen duy ninh, deputy director of the general railway department of the ministry of communications and transport of the democratic republic of viet nam, left here for home yesterday after attending the 18th session of the joint china-viet nam boundary railway commission. after arriving in kunming by train on june 1, the vietnamese railway delegation held talks with the chinese railway delegation in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship and signed the 1976 protocol on joint transport. the protocol was signed by nguyen duy ninh, leader of the vietnamese railway delegation, and shen tsung-fan, leader of the chinese railway delegation.

liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the vietnamese delegation. the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on the evening of june 7.

upon their departure from kunming yesterday, the vietnamese guests were seen off at the railway station by shen tsung-tan, leader, and members of the chinese railway delegation. on hand was vu van anh, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kunming.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Organ of Communist Party of Germany Praises Great Victories of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and Anti-Right Deviationist Struggle

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 14, 1976)

"rote fahne", organ of the communist party of germany (kpd), recently carried an article warmly praising the great victories won by the chinese people in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts.

an editorial department note on the article points out that a great victory has been achieved in china in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. in such circumstances, comrade mao tsetung's theory on continuing class struggle and the great proletarian cultural revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is of pressing, practical significance. together with the chinese communist party and the chinese people, we warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution and restudy the may 16, 1966 circular of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the article notes that the great historic merits of comrade mao tsetung lie in the fact that he has further developed the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and the continuing of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has turned the theory into action through the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by him personally.

the article adds that after the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao were smashed, teng hsiao-ping as representative of the bourgeoisie came out into the open in an attempt to usurp the party and state leadership so as to pull china back to the capitalist road.

the article goes on to say, "teng hsiao-ping had been a person in power taking the capitalist road and the no.2 chieftain of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary headquarters; therefore it is no wonder that he began last summer his activities against the great proletarian cultural revolution and its achievements. under the pretext of grasping 'vocational work', he has opposed the leadership of the working class in the educational, cultural and scientific fields. he has opposed the revolutionary three-in-one combination with a view to pushing aside revolutionary young people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. he has sought to settle scores with the great cultural revolution, because it has not only deprived the bourgeoisie of the considerable portion of power they had usurped in organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but also greatly restricted the emergence of new bourgeois forces and their activities."

criticizing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, the article says, "while flaunting the flag of 'the theory of the dying out of class struggle', they in fact launched a bitter class struggle in the interest of the bourgeoisie." with khrushchov as the beginner, the article adds, the modern revisionists have always waved the banner of "the dying out of class struggle" and advanced the "theory" about a "party of the entire people" and a "state of the whole people", in an effort to obstruct the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

china's great proletarian cultural revolution and its struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, the article stresses, "have greatly consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and further reduced the domain of the bourgeoisie. yet, the struggle is not over. the soil on which the bourgeoisie, bourgeois rights and bourgeois ideology are able to breed is still fertile." representatives of the bourgeoisie will still emerge within the party and the state and will continue to try to usurp political power and establish the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. therefore, class struggle must be carried on.

the article says in conclusion, "the chinese people are advancing amidst the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the struggle against teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they have scored new achievements which will further raise their political consciousness."

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* NATIONAL *
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SHIPBUILDING

Hold Fast to the Policy of Maintaining Independence, Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands and Relying on Our Own Efforts

- Shanghai shipbuilders keep close to reality in criticizing the fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing who worships things foreign and fawns on foreign powers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1976)

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing had ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to actively push the revisionist line based on the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. In August last year, he again peddled everywhere fallacies that worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreign powers. He also incorporated such fallacies into the so-called "Certain Problems Concerning the Acceleration of Industrial Development" concocted at his instruction in a vain attempt to push them in industrial and communication departments.

The broad masses of staff members and workers on the shipbuilding industrial front in Shanghai who had won great victories through firmly and consistently adhering to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts since the great cultural revolution had for a long time been on guard against and boycotting this set of fallacies. In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they kept close to the reality of the struggle between the two lines on the shipbuilding industrial front in making deep-going analysis and criticism of these fallacies. They pointed out: In advocating the fallacies of worshipping things foreign, fawning on foreign powers, and practicing class capitulation at home and national capitulation in foreign relations, the evil purpose of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is to negate the enormous achievements made since the great cultural revolution, to reverse the verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution, and to restore capitalism in China.

The workers of the Chiangnan Shipyard said that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, there had emerged the excellent situation with "orioles singing and swallows darting" everywhere throughout the country. Taking the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai for example, before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist line which preached that "it is better to buy than build ships," only one ten-thousand tonner had been built in seventeen years. During the great cultural revolution, the shipbuilders deeply criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, vigorously fought a battle of emancipation for the shipbuilding industry, and built in ten years forty-five 10,000-tonners. Since 1970, the tonnage of new ships and the horsepower of diesel engines for ships have both exceeded the sum total of the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution. The range of new variety of ships has been constantly on the increase, and there have been successfully trial-built a 10,000-ton dredger, an oil-drilling ship, an oceanographic survey ship, a big passenger liner, a ten-thousand-ton floating dock, etc.

The workers of the Hutung Shipyard said: Before the great cultural revolution, we could only build small vessels with a deadweight of less than 3,000 tons. Since the great cultural revolution, we have designed and built ourselves a 25,000-ton cargo boat, a 10,000-ton ocean-going passenger ship, and 10,000-horsepower diesel engines with low and medium speeds for vessels. The workers said: The excellent situation of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution brought about by our shipbuilders who take class struggle as the key link, persistently criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and wage firm struggle against the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace.

Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing harped on once again the hackneyed tune of worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreign powers that had long ago been discredited by criticism in the great cultural revolution. He advocated the need to import this and that. As he saw it, all things of foreign origin were good and even the moon was also rounder over foreign countries. His various reactionary comprador-bourgeois fallacies that puffed up the bourgeoisie of foreign countries and lowered the determination of the Chinese working class made the broad masses of shipbuilders in Shanghai most indignant. In their criticism they kept close to the history of the two-line struggle in China's shipbuilding industry, and more clearly realized that like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing publicized the fallacies of worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreign powers for the purpose of smothering the revolutionary creative spirit of the Chinese working class and the triumphant progress of the cause of building socialism in China. They pointed out: In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, disallowed the shipbuilders to build 10,000 tonners and 10,000-horsepower engines, and forbade the home-built 10,000 tonners to make long voyages. They set up one checkpoint after another in the shipbuilding department and vainly attempted to put to death China's shipbuilding industry. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of shipbuilders vigorously criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the revisionist line. They won the rights to build ships and

ship engines and the rights to make long voyages, and there appeared in the whole shipbuilding industry an excellent situation unknown before.

Didn't the revisionist line force the workers of the Hutung Shipyard to buy foreign patent rights and forbid them to build 10,000-horsepower diesel engines? The workers of this shipyard disbelieved this heresy, criticized the idea of worshipping things foreign six times, and relied on their own efforts to build a 10,000-horsepower diesel engine. The workers proudly said: After starting to build 2,000-horsepower diesel engines, the capitalist countries took almost fifty years to successfully trial-build a 12,000-horsepower diesel engine. But the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tsetung thought took only 16 years to complete this course counting from 1958.

Didn't the revisionist line say that China's shipyards could not build 10,000-tonners because they were poorly equipped? The workers of the Shanghai Shipyard broke away from foreign conventions, and under very difficult conditions, they worked hard and skillfully, rebuilt the original blocks, and built 10,000-tonners on blocks designed for 3,000-tonners. They built not only one but nine 10,000-tonners. By now, in Shanghai alone there are four shipyards capable of building 10,000-tonners.

Didn't the revisionist line forbid the home-built 10,000-tonners to make long voyages? After m.v. "Feng Ch'ing" returned from a successful long voyage, a number of home-built ships flying the five-star red flag have now braved the winds and waves to make long voyages.

Back in the War of Resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the last analysis, the impact, good or bad, great or small, of the policy and the practice of any Chinese political party upon the people depends on whether and how much it helps to develop their productive forces, and on whether it fetters or liberates these forces." Chairman Mao pointed out at the same time that only by destroying the aggressors, overthrowing the reactionaries and changing the old relations of production "can the social productive forces of China be liberated--and this will win the approbation of the Chinese people." ("On Coalition Government") Teng Hsiao-p'ing worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreign powers, opposed the great cultural revolution, wanted to expropriate the Chinese working class of its shipbuilding rights, and vainly attempted to smother the revolutionary enthusiasm of Chinese shipbuilders and the development of China's shipbuilding industry. This bares that he is the phoney foreign devil forbidding revolution and the chief culprit sabotaging the development of the national economy in China.

The shipbuilders of Shanghai pointed out: We advocate self-reliance but are not opposed without discrimination to the import of certain really useful equipment and technology. But foreign technology and equipment must be concretely analyzed and appraised so that we could make use of them. The purpose of import is for strengthening the capacity of Chinese people for self-reliance. Our difference with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is definitely not a difference on whether or not it is necessary to import this or that kind of technology and equipment, but is a major question of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines over whether or not it is necessary to hold fast to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping

the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, whether or not it is necessary to adhere to the socialist orientation, and whether or not it is necessary to wholeheartedly rely on the working class to run properly socialist enterprises. They enumerated facts to reveal that in advocating "import," Teng Hsiao-p'ing entirely prostrated himself at the feet of foreigners, looked upon the trash of other countries as treasures and entirely promoted the slavish comprador philosophy and capitulationism.

In the Chiangnan Shipyard backed by more than a century of history, the workers linked the history of the shipyard with a thoroughgoing study of the foreignization movement of more than a century ago. They said: Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang, advocates of foreignization in those years, clamored that "the most important task to save the age today is to buy foreign ships and foreign guns." "They mostly relied on foreigners to do things....and followed the beaten path without the slightest change in everything." This fully bared their slavish comprador features. Today, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who makes all sorts of discrimination against the working class and holds the foreigners in high esteem, is also an out-and-out advocate of foreignization like Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang.

The workers of the Hutung Shipyard used the experience of the shipyard to bare the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in worshipping foreigners and fawning on foreign powers. In 1959 when China wanted to trial-produce a new product, Soviet revisionism, flaunting the banner of "aid," promised to supply China with the principal equipment, drawings, data and experts. However, by 1960 when trial-production work was at the crucial stage, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique perfidiously and unscrupulously tore up the contracts and recalled their experts. They thought that in this way China's shipbuilders would fundamentally be unable to successfully trial-produce this new product. The broad masses of workers of the Hutung Shipyard braced themselves against the pressure of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, they rose in greater vigor, made strenuous efforts, and finally brought out this new product. The workers said: If we want to be independent politically, we must keep the initiative economically. If as advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing we look upon a cat which catches mice as a good cat, be it white or black, and make no distinction between imperialism and Marxism, the inevitable outcome would be the unlimited import of what we can produce with our own efforts and the unlimited export of what is needed at home. If this is allowed to go on, would not China become the raw material base of the capitalist world, its investment center, and the market for it to dump its merchandise? Would not China once again sink to become an imperialist or social-imperialist satellite, and be trampled underfoot and carved up once again by imperialism?

In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the broad masses of shipbuilders in Shanghai, with boundless hatred for Teng Hsiao-p'ing, gallantly stated: We must do things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of the dying out of class struggle, and be iron men in "bearing the standard" and "grasping the key link." We must do things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist "control, strangulation and repression" and be masters of socialist enterprises. We must do things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador philosophy and doctrine of

trailing behind others at a snail's pace and be builders of "marine railroads." We must do things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's material incentives and be communist founders going all out for socialism and the restriction of bourgeois rights. This year, spurred by the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they have whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production, and launched four 10,000-tonners and a number of other ships. On the shipbuilding industrial front in Shanghai, there is everywhere the excellent situation with the revolution seething with enthusiasm and production enjoying greater and greater prosperity.

"A thousand sails pass by the shipwreck; ten thousand saplings shoot up beyond the withered tree." Chairman Mao's policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is the golden road for developing socialist production and construction in China. Like other undertakings, China's shipbuilding industry is vigorously pushing forward along this broad road.

- By NCNA reporter

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There Is No Way Out for Worship of and Blind Faith in Foreign Things

by

the study group of the Party committee of the
Shanghai Municipal Shipbuilding Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1976)

"We cannot follow the old road of technical development in other countries of the world and trail behind others at a snail's pace." In order to overtake and surpass the advanced standards of the world, we must "shatter foreign conventions and follow our own road of industrial development." Chairman Mao's instructions have clearly pointed out the orientation for China to develop her own industry.

With "everything for modernization in four fields" as the signboard, however, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, vociferously publicizes the slavish comprador philosophy and tries his utmost to push the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. As he sees it, only by seeking help from other countries can industrial development be speeded up. In "Certain Problems Concerning the Acceleration of Industrial Development" concocted according to his instructions, it is stated that "all industrially backward countries in the world have to rely on adopting the most advanced technology in order to catch up with the industrially advanced countries, and we must also do the same." This argument has entirely negated the reaction of the relations of production on the productive forces and of the superstructure on the economic base, obliterated the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism and negated the superiority of the socialist system. It is a hackneyed tune of the theory of productive forces.

Marxism holds that in the general development of history, the productive forces and the economic base are generally assigned the main decisive role. It also holds that large-scale development of productive forces always comes after the reform of the relations of production and the superstructure. This is a universal law. Be it in Britain or in France, Germany, Japan and the United States, the rapid development of capitalist modern industry invariably took place after the old superstructure and relations of production had been changed in different forms. At the imperialist stage, certain rising imperialist countries overtook and surpassed the old-brand capitalist countries mainly by relying on intensifying the exploitation of the people in their own countries and the plunder of the people in their colonies. Ignoring the historical facts, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has fundamentally betrayed the principles of Marxist historical materialism.

In the past hundred years of Chinese history, many people had dreamed of "national salvation through industrialization," but all their dreams ended in disillusionment. This is because "without political reforms, all productive forces are destined to be destroyed, and this is true of agriculture as well as of industry."

Taking the shipbuilding industry for example, before liberation, the development of the shipbuilding industry in China was slow and incomplete. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, we developed from repairing to designing and building large vessels ourselves, and built ships entirely with home-made materials and equipment. Especially after the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers fiercely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, reformed that portion of the superstructure incompatible with the economic base, further adjusted the relations of production, and liberated the productive forces, thus starting with a bang the battle of emancipation in the shipbuilding industry.

Since the great cultural revolution, the total tonnage of ships built in Shanghai has far exceeded the sum total of the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution. We have completed over ten 10,000-tonners and have also successfully built a number of engineering boats, including a 10,000-ton dredger, a floating dock, an oceanographic survey ship and a geological survey ship. In the short span of just more than two decades, China's shipbuilding industry has gone through a course which took some capitalist countries almost a century to go through. All this eloquently shows that only socialism can save China. Only by relying on consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and relying on the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers can we overtake and surpass the advanced levels of the world.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing closes his eyes to these facts and says nothing about the different results of the two kinds of social system, but zealously advocates that China should follow the old road of the capitalist countries of the west in industrial development. He actually seeks to tie the destiny of industrial development in China to the belt of the bourgeoisie of other countries.

In the past, under interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, some people had on three separate occasions called for buying patent rights to diesel engines for vessels from the capitalst countries of the west. The foreign capitalists availed themselves of the opportunity to practice blackmail and set harsher and harsher terms each time. If we relied on such "foreign technology," could we still develop our own shipbuilding industry? No! The broad masses of shipbuilders relied on their own efforts, braved hard and bitter struggles, worked as a team, and finally built their own 10,000-horsepower engines which after appraisal by the State had been specified for production and installed on our home-built 10,000-tonners. This shows that reliance on others will suffer from indignities and there is only promise in self-reliance. Teng Hsiao-p'ing desperately cried that reliance on other countries "is most reliable" and tried his utmost to oppose self-reliance. Had we followed what he preached, China would be led by the nose and taken by the throat by the capitalist countries, and the development of socialist economy to overtake the advanced level of the world would be out of the question.

We adovcate self-reliance, but do not refuse to learn technology and experience from other countries. It must be pointed out that we also

could not swallow without chewing and make awkward use of the really advanced technology and equipment of other countries, but should draw the strong points from them for our own use according to our own characteristics. Nothing is absolutely good in the world, and even the advanced technology and equipment have also their deficiencies. We never can show blind faith in anything without analysis. Teng Hsiao-p'ing lauds the technology and equipment of other countries to the skies. He uses right and left the descriptions of "good things" and "high quality, precision and pioneering," and even looks upon the obsolete and outmoded things of other countries as treasures for uncritical adoption. Instead of making a concrete analysis of and adopting a dialectical viewpoint toward the technology of other countries, he practices blind worship. This actually calls on the Chinese people to forever trail behind foreigners at a snail's pace.

While introducing some tehcnology and equipment from other countries, we must at the same time pay attention to giving full play to our own original spirit and linking up learning with originality. We must embrace the ambition and high hopes of overtaking and surpassing the advanced levels of the world with emphasis on surpassing. The broad masses of shipbuilders said: "What the bourgeoisie of other countries can accomplish we as the proletariat of China certainly can accomplish. What they cannot accomplish we also must try to accomplish!" All shipbuilding data in other countries say that a 10,000-tonner cannot be built on a block for building a 3,000-tonner. But guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, our shipbuilders dare to think and blaze trails, and by linking a high degree of revolutionary zeal with the exacting scientific attitude, we have built the 10,000 tonner "Feng Lei on a 3,000-tonner block, thus performing a miracle in shipbuilding history.

Since the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of shipbuilders have further freed their minds of restrictive ideas and emancipated themselves ideologically. New products, new materials, new techniques and new technologies have emerged in a stream, and among them many are up to and even higher than the advanced standards of other countries. Teng Hsiao-p'ing basically has no faith in the strength of the masses and the wisdom of the Chinese working class. He devises all ways and means to repress the initiative of the masses and smother socialist new things. But he worships the technology and equipment of other countries as though they are divine. This has clearly bared his repulsive slavish features.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary words and deeds show that he does not fundamentally take the stand of the Chinese people and really care for "modernization in four fields," but endeavors to guide China to fit in with the interests of imperialism and social-imperialism and serve as their comprador. The purpose of his "bringing in" advanced technology from abroad is not for "upgrading" the building of socialism but for sabotaging and disintegrating the socialist economy and restoring capitalism. The broad masses of workers aptly say: "Worship of and blind faith in foreign things are for restoration and regression, and there is no way out in restoration and regression."

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

It Is a Joy To See Peking University Shining in New Skies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1976)

In Peking University which was dominated by the bourgeoisie in the old days, we can find new scenes replacing the old. Today's new Peking University has become a socialist new-type university led by the working class and has been gradually transformed into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This is the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and shows the historic changes brought on by this great revolution to Peking University.

In the illustrious days when we are commemorating and celebrating the 10th anniversary of the "May 16, 1966 Circular" of the CCP Central Committee formulated under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao and also of the great proletarian cultural revolution, red flags wave freely and the song of triumph is loud and clear throughout the Peking University campus. The teachers and students are filled with excitement and joy as they review the tremendous achievements they have won in the past ten years under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(I)

Who owned the old Peking University in the old days? The Red Guards who boldly rebelled against the capitalist-roaders ten years ago can never forget the blood-curdling historical facts of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat which took place in this "highest seat of learning" before the great cultural revolution. At that time, under the domination of Liu Shao-ch'i, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party tried with all ways and means to bar the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers from the university.

In the old Peking University, the capitalist-roaders within the Party and bourgeois intellectuals viciously vilified the worker-peasant soldiers, saying that they were "coarse porcelainware on which it is impossible to carve fine patterns" and "unfit to go to college." They adopted such evil tactics as setting difficult, strange and obscure questions and giving shock tests to compel the worker-peasant students to repeat in the same class or to drop out from school. Many worker-peasant students who were ultimately forced to leave school angrily pointed at the gate of Peking University and said: "I love Peking, yet I hate Peking University. Peking University is not the world of us workers and peasants." The moment the worker-peasant students left, the capitalist-roaders took back more than 60 unreformed rightist students and let them continue with their studies.

Who owned the old Peking University after all? To this question history has given the best answer.

The old Peking University before the great cultural revolution was an independent kingdom of the bourgeoisie and was an obdurate bulwark haunted by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. In those 17 years, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party used the power they had usurped to stubbornly push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line was basically not followed here. The educational system and the principles and methods of teaching were practically all old stuff.

Ten years ago, the raging fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution enkindled by the May 16 "Circular" formulated under the personal guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao burned with a brilliant glare in Peking University and the whole country. This bourgeois kingdom of the old Peking University fell apart and collapsed in no time. In the great cultural revolution, wind and thunder were stirring and flags and banners were flying. The Red Guards braved the storm, faced the world, tempered themselves and grew to maturity in the acute battle against the capitalist-roaders. The workers' and PLA propaganda teams moved into the schools and occupied the educational battlefield. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students coming from all corners of the motherland swarmed into Peking University to attend college, manage the university and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to transform the university. The broad masses of teachers registered profound changes in their mental outlook, and some white-haired old professors regained their youth. The Peking University campus was seething with vitality. Peking University shone in new skies.

(II)

The new Peking University has opened its gates to the laboring people. It is in the course of bringing up a generation of new people.

For the first time in history, there appeared the grand heart-stirring scene: Tens of thousands of worker-peasant-soldier students, carrying on their shoulders iron hammers of the workers engraved with the words "smash the old world," iron shovels with which the poor and lower-middle peasants transformed heaven and earth, and carrying-poles of the people of Chingkangshan engraved with the words "heavy loads on our shoulders," and wearing straw sandals given them by the people of Yenan, walked into the new Peking University in big strides with chins forward.

"The people send me to college; I go to college for the people." Cherishing inimitable love for the Party and the people, these worker-peasant-soldier students conscientiously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively took part in the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and strove to train themselves to be workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, and staunch fighters for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

These worker-peasant-soldier students are able to check the adverse current of restoration. They have the dauntless spirit of going against the tide and do not forget class struggle. They have a brand-new mental outlook and at the same time also have the ability to serve the people. Isn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing spreading the barefaced slander that "the college students are far

from looking like true college students"? Look, what a beautiful and spectacular scene the new Peking University present with a profusion of flowers in full bloom!

In the course of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a girl student from the countryside mounted the rostrum of the Political Consultation Hall and delivered a report on the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. She was Chang Kuei-fu, a second-year worker-peasant-soldier student of the philosophy department. The audience off the rostrum was made up of members of the National Committee of the Political Consultative Conference, among whom many are celebrities. They at first thought that the one who was going to give the report would be a famous professor from Peking University. They didn't expect that a "girl with little pigtails" would mount the rostrum. Chang Kuei-fu categorically commented on the merits and demerits of the past and criticized Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, thus arousing a strong response from the audience. People said, "For thousands of years, country girls had been reviled by Confucius and his adherents as 'mean people.' Today, such a country girl criticizes the ancient 'sages' at the Political Consultation Hall and uses Marxism-Leninism to analyze Chinese history. This is an earth-shaking event. We personally perceive the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line."

Ch'iao Yin-he, a PLA student of the Chinese department, returned to his unit after graduation. In the three months of July, August and September last year when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was making a lot of noise, he sharply discerned the new trend of class struggle and perceived that "taking the three directives as the key link" was opposed to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. He thus wrote in his study notes: "To take the three directives as the key link is to negate the Party's basic line and remove class struggle"; "no matter which capitalist-roader wants to practice restoration, he will not succeed." In the wall poster of the company unit run by him, he put forward the sonorous slogan, "Take class struggle as the key link to boost military training."

In the past, the worker-peasant-soldier students were being reviled as "coarse porcelainware on which it is impossible to carve fine patterns." Today, they dare to scale the heights and pinnacles for the revolution. Their intelligence and brilliance shine with dazzling luster. Peking University has a statistical table showing the results of the graduation projects of the first three terms of worker-peasant-soldier students. On this table, it is recorded that since 1973 the science students have completed 691 scientific research projects, of which 181 are up to domestic advanced standards and 196 have been or are in the course of being adopted by production and scientific research units. The students of various foreign language departments have translated materials totalling 3,500,000 words in 16 languages, thus making their contributions toward the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle.

What is more gratifying is that these worker-peasant-soldier students have boldly "made a complete break" with the two things, used their own actual action to pull down the staircase to "studying in order to become officials" which had been followed for thousands of years, and declared war against those capitalist-roaders within the Party who desperately cling to bourgeois rights.

In March this year, the 46 worker-peasant-soldier students graduated in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, preferred not to stay in the city and the hinterland but to go to the countryside and the frontierland. They smilingly greeted the blizzards on the plateau and mounted the "roof-top of the world" to make revolution.

(III)

Why is it that the worker-peasant-soldier students of the new Peking University are so broad-minded, and have such noble qualities and shining wisdom? This is because the Party committee and the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of the new Peking University have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "in the great proletarian cultural revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching," heroically smashed this "hereditary domain" of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and this dyeing vat of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. They unswervingly adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, carry out revolution in education by starting from the need to combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and gradually transformed the old university into a revolutionary crucible for bringing up a generation of socialist new people.

The two lines bring about two different results. There is so striking a contrast between the new and the old Peking University, and the change is so profound. Teng Hsiao-p'ing clamors that "the present is not as good as the past," attacks the great cultural revolution of making a mess of things and assails the "crisis" in education. Well, let him open his eyes and see the facts!

The philosophy department of the old Peking University confined the students in big buildings. The poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism was found everywhere in the classrooms and many young people were deeply contaminated. After the great cultural revolution, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings--"The departments of arts should take all society as their factory." "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," the philosophy department of the new Peking University takes class struggle as the main course and organizes teaching in close conjunction with the three great revolutionary practices. They guide the students to go out of the school and integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, to study in the course of struggle and to draw a clear line of demarcation between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, Marxism and revisionism. In the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, they conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and strive to clearly understand the character, task, target and future prospect of the socialist revolution as well as the exceedingly important question that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party by combining theory with practice.

The law department of the old Peking University guided the students to memorize the articles of law, no matter whether they were Marxist or revisionist ones. The law department of the new Peking University liquidated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, organized the teachers and students to fight shoulder to shoulder with the administrative and judicial personnel, and, through social investigation, to analyze case histories of all kinds and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Last year, after Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory was published, they went deep into more than 30 units in Peking and Tientsin to study and hold discussion together with the masses of workers and peasants, and to sum up the experience in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and in putting the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on a solid basis at the grassroots level. In the first ten days of April this year when the handful of class enemies stirred up the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident, the teachers and students of this department worked in coordination with the public security department to deal blows to the counter-revolutionaries, and studied in the actual struggle to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The old Chinese department could argue about "why did Confucius love to eat neatly-sliced meat" by quoting from the classics, but when a nationwide campaign was launched to criticize the bourgeois orientation in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber, they made no move and simply looked on with folded arms. Today, the new Chinese department actively took part in the struggle to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure and the ideological sphere. In the criticism of Water Margin, they took the lead. After the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts began, by linking the criticism of Water Margin with the analysis and dissection of modern capitulationists, they exposed and criticized the repulsive features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in practicing restoration and capitulation.

Before the great cultural revolution, the old biology department did not pay the slightest attention to grain, cotton and edible oil nor to pigs, horses and cattle. They devoted all their efforts to "courses not in great demand" and were indifferent to the actual struggle. Today, the biology department is full of vigor and vitality. The teachers and students of the specialty in entomology went to the rural areas in Anyang, Honan, to conduct open-door education. Under the leadership of the local Party committees, they studied together with the poor and lower-middle peasants the prevention and control of cotton aphides, which constituted a great menace to the places, launched the work of using lady beetles to control aphides by feeding the lady beetles with aphides, unfolded mass movements in a big way, and obtained better results.

The old Peking University described mathematics as "the queen of science," advocated that "inspiration creates mathematics" and openly declared that "mathematics can be developed only by departing from reality." The teachers and students stayed in big buildings and carried out teaching and study behind closed doors. Some young people thus landed in the quagmire of the bourgeoisie. After the great cultural revolution, the teachers and students of the mathematical mechanics department worked against the revisionist line and

persevered in serving socialist revolution and construction. They went to factories, villages, mines, army units and scientific research units to make investigation and study, established links with scores of production and scientific research units, and combined teaching with production and scientific research. From farmland underground water forecasting and dam construction computation to petroleum prospecting and geological surveying, from the designing of digital communications, precision instruments and internal combustion engines to the automatic control of production in chemical engineering industry, from industry and agriculture to national defense construction, and from the land and the sea to the sky, they found sites for conducting mathematical scientific research activities everywhere. Of the scientific research projects they worked on, 13 projects were the first of their kind in our country, 24 were up to domestic advanced standards, and the fruits of 37 projects had been adopted by departments of industrial and agricultural production. Thus they directly made contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

"The schools are factories and the factories are schools." Under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's thought on education, Peking University set up nine school-run factories and three rural bases for carrying out revolution.

The electron instruments plant and the pharmaceutical plant have been set up for more than six years. They are advanced units under Peking University which embody the new system of the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research, with the school running factories and the factories running specialties. In the school run electron instruments plant, the teachers and students insisted on combining theory with practice. After three years of efforts, they successfully trial-produced in coordination with relevant units China's first integrated-circuit electronic computer capable of making 1,000,000 operations per second, equipped for the first time in our country with full-range software and multi-channel control. They also successfully trial-produced China's first 1024-bit built-in memory and the first 4-bit half adder, filled in more than a dozen scientific and technical blanks for China, and made contributions toward the development of China's electronic industry. Some items were up to advanced world levels.

Didn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles go about spreading fallacies like "educational crisis," "not learning culture," "not carrying out scientific research" and "theory won't work"? Didn't they loudly shout that education was "holding back modernization in four fields"? They closed their eyes to these eloquent facts in Peking University, and arbitrarily tried to "switch" the school back to the track of the old university before the great cultural revolution, to turn the socialist new-type university again into a tool for the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat, a tool for capitalist restoration. The broad masses of revolutionary people will never consent to this.

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"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The past decade in Peking University is an earth-shaking decade. In the final analysis, the changes in the past decade are changes in the line and leadership.

When looking back over the fighting course in the ten years since the great cultural revolution and comparing the historical changes that had taken place in the old and new Peking University, the teachers, students, staff members and workers said: "With our great leader Chairman Mao opening up the navigation course and the working class standing firm amidst adversities, no adverse wind or malicious waves could stop our advance." They expressed that they would conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, study Chairman Mao's series of instructions, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, advance in the flush of victories, carry the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind through to the end, defend the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, push the revolution in education to a new breadth and depth, further strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, and compose more beautiful new chapters for the history of the proletarian revolution in education.

(NCNA reporters) (Abridged by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

A Dissection of So-Called "Genuine Marxism"

by

Hung Ch'eng (洪 城)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1976)

In the counter-revolutionary political incident that took place at T'ienanman Square, a handful of class enemies, for the purpose of covering up their counter-revolutionary features and deceiving the masses, slandered those comrades who resolutely carried out Chairman Moa's revolutionary line as "emasculating Marxism" and advertised that they themselves "want genuine Marxism-Leninism." This has more clearly shown that these counter-revolutionary rioters and the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing are grasshoppers strung on the same line and they jumped the way Teng Hsiao-p'ing does. Does not that article "On the General Principles for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted with the approval of Teng Hsiao-p'ing vehemently clamor for toppling the so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies"? They take the reactionary bourgeois stand, declare all revolutionaries--who doggedly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, doggedly take class struggle as the key link and doggedly exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie--to be "anti-Marxist class enemies" and extol the revisionists represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing as people who "understand Marxism." This is the source of the "genuine Marxism-Leninism" of the counter-revolutionary rioters who made trouble at T'ienanmen Square.

"What is false is false, and the disguise should be ripped off." Now, let us remove the disguise to see what kind of stuff after all their "genuine Marxism-Leninism" is.

First, they maliciously attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. This alone is enough to show that the kind of "genuine Marxism-Leninism" wanted by them is revisionism.

In naked counter-revolutionary language, a handful of class enemies who stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square painted a black picture of the socialist system of our dictatorship of the proletariat, clamored that "Ch'in Shih Huang's feudal society has gone forever," and maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was entirely a rehash of Lin Piao's plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, entitled, "Outline of Project '571'" and was a replay of the old tactics of the reactionary classes of the past in attacking the revolutionary dictatorship.

Ch'in Shih Huang represented the progressive forces in history, built a feudal state with centralized power, and resolutely suppressed the restorationist forces of the slave-owners. He was an outstanding statesman of the newly emerging landlord class. A handful of counter-revolutionaries cursed Ch'in Shih Huang and also took cursing Ch'in Shih Huang as an excuse for vilifying the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country as "dictatorial" and

"despotic." This only serves to show that like the restorationist forces of the slave owners who opposed the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class at the initial stage of the feudal society, they represented the aspirations of the fallen reactionary class.

They denounced us as Ch'in Shih Huang and as "dictatorial" and "despotic." We say, you are right. This is exactly the way we treat the enemy of the proletariat. "All the experience the Chinese people have accumulated through several decades teaches us to enforce the people's democratic dictatorship." The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie within the Party in the period of the socialist revolution. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line represents in a concentrated way the interests and aspirations of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. Therefore, the handful of class enemies vigorously advocate this line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's and describe it as "genuine Marxism-Leninism.

Lenin said: "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 199) To recognize or negate the dictatorship of the proletariat is a touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism. If we do not recognize that the bourgeoisie within the Party is the main target of the socialist revolution, we are disavowing the dictatorship of the proletariat. To support the capitalist-roaders and oppose the waging of struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party is to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. A handful of class enemies oppose the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and maliciously curse the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country in an attempt to make it "a thing of the past" and "gone forever." This has fully exposed that their so-called "genuine Marxism-Leninism" is revisionism through and through.

Second, they take the so-called "four modernizations" as the supreme objective of struggle and declare that "the day the four modernizations are realized" is the time "genuine Marxism-Leninism" is realized. They basically say nothing about socialism. This shows that the kind of "genuine Marxism-Leninism" wanted by them is capitalism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing yelled, "Everything for the sake of modernization." The article "On the General Principles for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted with the approval of Teng Hsiao-p'ing started and concluded by mentioning the "four modernizations." The counter-revolutionaries who stirred up trouble at T'ienanmen Square also preached, "We fear not shedding our blood and laying down our lives" for the sake of the "four modernizations." In their eyes, the "four modernizations" mean everything. If so, have not US imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism which have realized modernization become "genuine Marxism-Leninism"?

This extremely absurd fallacy is exactly that set of stuff advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing about a white cat or a black cat, imperialism or Marxism. This reactionary argument obliterates the difference between socialism and capitalism and the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat

and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. "What they advocate in essence is not the socialist line but the capitalist line." If we should act according to this reactionary view, bury ourselves in production, care not about the direction and the line and take hold only of modernization and not class struggle, "then it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party or a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its color." Then, the new and old bourgeoisie would again lord it over the people. Obviously, their so-called "genuine Marxism-Leninism" means bringing about the overall restoration of capitalism in China and throwing the proletariat and the laboring people again into the depths of misery.

Third, at T'ienanmen Square of the capital, and in broad daylight, they acted without restraint, burning cars and houses and beating up the worker militiamen, the people's policemen, and army guards and the revolutionary masses. They furiously clamored, "Raising our brows, we unsheathe our swords" and threatened to resort to more frenzied counter-revolutionary violence on the revolutionary people. This clearly shows that the kind of "genuine Marxism-Leninism" wanted by them is actually fascism.

Chairman Mao said, "The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie," which is "a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type." The handful of counter-revolutionaries dream of establishing in China this kind of extremely reactionary and extremely ruthless counter-revolutionary dictatorship. The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has reflected the counter-revolutionary madness of this group of desperadoes whose days are numbered. They have the effrontery to talk about "genuine Marxism-Leninism"!

In 1939, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Doesn't Hitler profess belief in 'socialism' amount to? Fascism!" The vivid facts of class struggle tell us that this handful of saber-rattling counter-revolutionaries "desperately devote themselves to struggle with vigor and wild passion grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold," (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 237) in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and use the knife and the sword to launch a vengeful counter-attack on the proletariat and the laboring people and exercise the dictatorship of the fascist type over the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people.

Lenin said, "The victory of Marxism theoretically has forced its enemy to disguise himself as a Marxist. This is historical dialectics." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XVIII, p. 583) Obviously, a handful of counter-revolutionaries stirred up the counter-revolutionary incident in a premeditated, planned and organized manner, yet they tried to deceive the masses with "genuine Marxism-Leninism" in a vain attempt to nominate Teng Hsiao-p'ing, who was "a genuine Marxist-Leninist" in their eyes and chieftain of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. This fully shows the acute and complicated nature of class struggle. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's restorationist activity of reversing verdicts goes against

the will of people. Disguises in any form cannot deceive the proletariat and the revolutionary people. Through the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square, the broad masses of people have seen clearly the hideous features of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and all class enemies. Indignantly denounced by millions upon millions of revolutionary people, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has become still more isolated. A handful of class enemies have become rats crossing the streets and being shouted at by the passers-by.

We have won a great victory but the defeated classes are still struggling. We must firmly keep to the general orientation of struggle and concentrate fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing. We also must pay constant attention to the new trends of class struggle and resolutely hit at all the disruptive activities of the class enemy.

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Speaking from "What Is Genuine"

by

Liu Ta-lin (刘达临)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1976)

The counter-revolutionaries who made trouble at T'ienanmen Square frenziedly clamored: "What we want is genuine Marxism-Leninism. We fear not shedding our blood and laying down our lives for the sake of genuine Marxism-Leninism." Such language seems to be something known to us before.

After a moment's thinking, we find that it was contained in Lin Piao and Company's "Outline of Project '571'" with only slight alterations. What Lin Piao and company said was that they wanted to realize "genuine socialism." To achieve this end, they were determined to "burn their boats" and "display the spirit of Edajima" and declared, "If we don't succeed, we would rather die to preserve our principle intact." What kind of stuff is their "genuine socialism"? How did they "burn" their "boats"? How did they "die to preserve their principle intact"? This has been very clear to everyone.

Pondering this point further, we can see: Was not that kind of "genuine" socialism also criticized in the Communist Manifesto? Marx and Engels sharply pointed out that this kind of "genuine" socialism directly represented certain reactionary interests and was a sweet supplement to the wicked whip and bullet used by the reactionary government against the revolution.

Pondering this point still further, we see something else! Didn't certain bad fellows who shouted at the top of their voice in the Hungarian counter-revolutionary incident that occurred in the autumn of 1956: "Let Nagy be our leader and the head of the government"? Didn't they also cry, "We must carry out the genuine Marxist-Leninist policy"? What was their "genuine Leninism"? The bloody fact of the short-lived Nagy government's launching a rabid vengeful counter-attack against the Hungarian revolutionary people during its "tenure of office" provided a clearcut answer.

That "genuine" counter-revolutionary outcry in the incident at T'ienanmen Square only spelled out what was in Teng Hsiao-p'ing's mind. In the toxin-splashed article "On the General Principles for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's approval, were not the comrades who resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line attacked as "class enemies opposing Marxism"? The counter-revolutionaries who perpetrated an act of violence at T'ienanmen Square had only changed this jargon to read "the scholars that emasculate Marxism-Leninism," etc. This clearly tells us that such terms as "genuine Marxism" which they talked about were only intended to extol Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In that very article "On the General Principles," unrepentant capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing were extolled as people "who understand Marxism."

Such a situation is not rare on the capitalist market. In the old society, some shops often hung out the signboard claiming "genuineness" to attract customers and show that they "are fair in buying and selling, offer true value for money and deceive neither the old nor the children." For instance, "Wang Ma-tzu" of Peking and "Chang Hsiao-ch'üan" of Hangchow were relatively well-known scissors makers. Therefore, many scissors shops put up signboards with words like "Genuine Wang Ma-tzu," "Genuine Old Brand Chang Hsiao-ch'üan," etc. Anyone who just takes a look at the signboard and drops in to buy scissors without checking their quality should find himself deceived.

That the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all class enemies put up the signboard of "genuine Marxism-Leninism" is determined by the features of the current class struggle. The deep imprint of Marxism on the minds of the people and the string of victories in the proletarian revolution have forced the enemy to assume the guise of a Marxist. Fearing that they should show the cloven hoof, they disguise themselves and claim to be "genuine," so as to pass fish eyes for pearls, deceive the masses and disrupt the revolution.

Exploiting Marxist language, Teng Hsiao-p'ing put forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link." Fearing that the masses would not buy what he was selling, he initiated the writing of sinister articles and made a big fanfare pushing his goods as being worth the price. Now, the counter-revolutionaries making trouble at T'ienanmen Square again waved flags and shouted for Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. They hung up the signboard of "genuine Marxism-Leninism," made a lot of noise, and vigorously peddled same. "We can sell nothing without deceiving. This is their adage." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XVII, p. 347) In fact, this clamor made by the handful of counter-revolutionaries only serves to expose Teng Hsiao-p'ing's class nature all the more. The facts have shown that "on the market we can often see a situation: He who cries most vehemently and swears most severely is the very one that hopes to get rid of the worst article." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XX, p. 294)

The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is very acute and complicated. Many things are often a mixture of the genuine and the false and cannot be distinguished easily. That White Bone Devil in the Pilgrims to the West changed as suddenly into an old man as it changed into an old woman or a dainty girl. He looked "real," the very image of everyone that he impersonated. But with his penetrating sharp eyes, Monkey Sun Wu-k'ung saw through him as the White Bone Devil. So long as we seriously study Marxism and learn to apply the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis in observing and analyzing everything, we can have the penetrating sharp eyes of Monkey Sun Wu-k'ung and can avoid falling for those "genuine" fakes.

The counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square shows that there is really the bourgeoisie in the Party; that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is really the general representative of the bourgeoisie and all counter-revolutionary forces; that the set of stuff pushed by him is real revisionism; and that the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all class enemies really want to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We must deal with them seriously and can never be negligent.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

More Workers Study Revolutionary Theory in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1976)

since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, the number of worker activists in the study of revolutionary theory has grown to more than 300,000 in shanghai, the biggest industrial city in china.

the mass movement to study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao has developed considerably among shanghai workers during the cultural revolution since the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao were repudiated and their interference and obstruction were done away with. the contingent of worker theorists has grown constantly in the course of struggle, particularly since chairman mao in 1971 issued the great call "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism."

the cultural revolution has tempered many backbone elements who were ordinary workers and red guards known for their rebellion against capitalist-roaders during the early period of the cultural revolution. these backbone elements have organized study groups. they have studied and worked assiduously for a deeper understanding of marxist theory and a better ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism.

the growth of a contingent of worker theorists is important to the consolidation and development of the achievements of the cultural revolution, the strengthening of all-round dictatorship the working class exercises over the bourgeoisie, and the prevention and combat against revisionism.

the masses of workers and revolutionary people hail the growth of the contingent of worker theorists as a new socialist innovation and give it warm support. the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party hates it, fears it and tries to suppress it by all means. both liu shao-chi and lin piao did this, as has teng hsiao-ping. before the cultural revolution, teng hsiao-ping was one of the arch criminals who undermined the study movement among the workers, peasants and soldiers. after he resumed work, teng hsiao-ping again slandered the movement, alleging that "there is something confusing" and "one-sided" about the mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought since the advent of the cultural revolution. on his instruction, a document entitled "some problems in accelerating industrial development" was drawn up. it called for "total abolishment" of the worker theorist contingents and other new socialist

things. however, the shanghai worker theorist contingent has grown stronger in the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, whereas teng hsiao-ping, who clamoured for "abolishing" it, has become a teacher by negative example and a subject of criticism.

applying marxism, shanghai's worker theorists expose and roundly criticize revisionism and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes in connection with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in china and abroad.

when teng hsiao-ping initiated the right deviationist attempt last year, many worker theorists sensed what was wrong and took immediate actions to resist and struggle against it. at the shanghai no. 5 steel mill, on august 26 last year the question was raised whether teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" was right or wrong. a worker of the mill's second workshop theory study group gave the question a clear-cut answer. "this is wrong," he said, "because it does not conform to chairman mao's consistent teaching."

shanghai's worker theorists constantly help the leadership of the enterprises to adhere to the correct political line and accomplish the task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship down to the grass-roots levels units in line with chairman mao's teaching. when they see anything not in conformity with chairman mao's revolutionary line, they criticize it at meetings or by writing critical articles and big-character posters.

as the main force, the worker theorists take a direct part in research in philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law. some 2,000 workers' theoretical study groups in shanghai are specializing in philosophy, history, political economy, art and literature, international questions, dialectics of nature, history of sports, ancient astronomy, law and other topics.

as a marxist school, the goal of the workers' theory study groups is to provide the working people with the means of mastering intellectual work and the intellectuals with those of integrating themselves with the working people.

shanghai's worker theorists are able to play a big role in combating and preventing revisionism because they have made an assiduous study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and have studied hard to master marxism as an ideological weapon. they lay stress on self-study of the marxist classics in their sparetime and trying to study more classics earlier and better than the masses. the backbone elements have studied the marxist-leninist works including chairman

mao's works prescribed by the party central committee. many have gone through the "selected works of marx and engels", the "selected works of v.i. lenin" and "selected works of mao tsetung" and a large number have gone on to study "das capital".

in the struggle against revisionism, the worker theorists in shanghai have taken as their militant task to restrict bourgeois right and gradually close the gap between city and country, worker and peasant, mental and manual labour. they have persevered in not divorcing themselves from labour, from the masses and from actual struggle. by so doing, they have won the support and confidence of the worker masses.

CHARTER OF ANSHAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY

"Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" Implemented in Peking Printing and Dyeing Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

since the start of the cultural revolution, strict abidance by the "charter of anshan iron and steel company" drafted by chairman mao himself has restricted bourgeois right in human relations at the peking printing and dyeing mill. as a result, these relations have improved and production has been developed.

the total output value of the mill in 1975 was more than seven times that of 1965 and the funds accumulated in the past 10 years is enough to build eight mills of the same size.

chairman mao pointed out in the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company": "keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical revolution."

leading cadres of the party committee of the peking printing and dyeing mill, a large-scale mill built in 1958, have taken the lead in joining collective labour as ordinary workers since the start of the cultural revolution. besides doing manual labour one day a week

they also take turns to work for a certain period with the rank-and-file in the workshop. some leading cadres even work alongside the workers on their days off. spurred by this, cadres of the mill have formed a habit of taking part in manual labour. in 1975, the top leading cadres of the mill did manual labour for an average of 100 days, while 260 other cadres did an average of 127 days, per person.

participation in manual labour has enhanced the cadres' relations with the workers and helped prevent the bourgeois corruption of their ideology. before the cultural revolution, the cadres of this mill worked an ordinary 8 hour shifts in the day time with nobody on duty at night. when the nightshift workers needed a decision they had to rouse the cadres from their sleep which caused unpleasantness on both sides. the workers said: "cadres certainly are different from us workers." now, leading cadres of the mill rotate on all three shifts to work alongside the worker's and be available at all times. many problems are now solved at the workshop level. what is more, the cadres have rejected all special privileges. when problems arise they consult the workers and subjectivism and bureaucratism are avoided.

before the cultural revolution, there were very few workers among the cadres. now a group of outstanding workers have joined the leadership bringing the percentage of workers among cadres to 70. before, all major issues of the mill were decided by a few, namely the party secretary and head of the mill and the workers had no say. now, in cooperation with the administration, there is a workers' management network spreading from the top to the grass roots level. the workers also supervise the leadership with big character posters and meetings.

participation in management has enabled the workers to manage not only production but the orientation and political line of the enterprise. it has changed the relations between the leadership and the workers, formerly a "control" and "being controlled" situation, into a new type of relation in which the leadership rely on the masses and the masses help the leadership to run the socialist enterprise well.

BUILDING TECHNIQUES

Cultural Revolution Promotes China's Building Techniques

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

china has developed new building techniques that combine modern and indigenous methods and are suited to a wide range of conditions.

industrial projects built in china before the great proletarian cultural revolution are known for their big beams and columns, heavy-weight roofing and deep foundations.

since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, designers and researchers in architecture have done away with fetishes and emancipated their minds by criticizing the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the theory of "trailing behind at a snail's pace". they now regularly go to construction sites and work in cooperation with cadres and workers on the spot.

constant improvements have been made in the structure of roofing, beams and columns and foundations for industrial projects. various kinds of light-weight roofing and roofing frameworks and cored columns have been introduced, and short piles, shallow foundations and shell and vaulted foundations for heavy duty equipment popularized.

to date, well over ten million square metres of plant have been put up using light-weight structural parts with a consequent saving of large amounts of steel, cement, timber and other building materials. not only have building costs been reduced but the construction time also been cut.

measures have been taken to do away with the inefficient and laborious building of walls by bricklaying which hampers the industrialization of construction. using locally available materials, workers have substituted small and medium-sized blocks, pre-fabricated panels and concrete walls cast on the spot for bricks which utilise good farm soil.

in shanghai and other places new housing with a total floor space of several million square metres has been built with blocks made of powdered coal dust, slag and other industrial waste.

hollow blocks made from concrete or coal pit waste, large-size panels composed of hollow bricks, concrete hollow panels, slip forms and concrete walls cast on the spot with gangforms have been introduced in many places in the last two years.

in peking, shanghai and shenyang, buildings with walls made of new building materials account for 10 to 20 per cent of the total floor space completed last year.

several million square metres of underground projects have been completed in china in the past decade. among them are warehouses, oil depots, factories, subway stations, shops and schools. some were built under complex geological conditions, some with a height or span of nearly 100 metres and a length of several kilometres.

surveying, designing and construction of the underground projects were all done by china's own technical forces. advanced techniques like ultrasonics were applied in the study of rock formations, and new building techniques were introduced.

an increasing number of tall buildings and buildings with large roof-spans have gone up in china's major cities in the last few years. peking's 112-metre-long and 99-metre-wide capital indoor stadium completed in 1968 is up to advanced international standards in architectural function, ventilation and airconditioning.

another indoor stadium with an area of 12,000 square metres was finished in shanghai recently. its 600-ton circular steel lattice roofing with a diameter of 125 metres was hoisted integrally into place within two and a half hours.

altogether eleven indoor stadiums and other public buildings with light-weight space grids across a span of over 50 metres have been completed.

thirtyseven buildings of eight storeys and upward, including hotels, office buildings and housing blocks, have been completed in the last two years in ten big cities. their total floor space comes to 580,000 square metres, equal to the figure for the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution. the tallest building rises to 33 storeys as against 16 storeys before the cultural revolution.

the building workers and technicians have constantly raised their level in designing and constructing multi-storeyed buildings. they have improved on foreign methods of calculation and cut the construction time. a ten-storeyed house with a floor space of 10,000 square metres, which used to take two to three years in the past, can now be completed in seven to eight months.

workers have also developed new techniques for mechanising on-the-spot pouring of concrete. hydraulic slip forms, standard form work and lift slabs are now

used in the building of chimneys, silos, vertical shafts, multi-storeyed frameworks and buildings, in place of timber forms and scaffolding. as a result, construction has been speeded up and quality improved. workers building a power station on the tuoho river in hopei province, north china, fitted into place a 180-metre high chimney in 71 days.

new building machinery and equipment have been introduced through technical innovations. in the first six months of 1975, building workers in ten provinces and municipalities made more than 800 tip lorries on their own. they devised several mechanised continuous production lines for concrete pouring, making reinforced concrete and turning out wooden window and door frames.

new advances have also been made in hoisting. using a simple 70-metre high hoist with mast and boom, shanghai workers lifted an integral television tower framework 156 metres high and 420 tons in weight.

at the peking general petro-chemical works, the building workers hoisted into place an integral propylene tower 83.4 metres high, weighing 510 tons, and readied it for operation in 67 minutes. this marks a new breakthrough in china's hoisting technique.

electronic computing, automatic control, laser techniques in directional guidance and measurement, infra-red photo-electric ranging, heat treatment for welding and reheating by solar energy and others of the latest techniques have been adopted in the building industry.

electronic computers are now used to compile all general and preliminary calculations for construction work in peking, tientsin and liaoning and hunan provinces.

FARM-SUPPORT INDUSTRIES

Cultural Revolution Promotes China's Farm Support Industries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

china last year turned out from seven to twelve times as many tractors, irrigation and drainage machines and tractor and engine spare parts as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

the amount of chemical fertilizer produced last year exceeded the total for the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution. there were also big increases in the output of insecticides and tractor-drawn machines and in the supply of electric power, cement and plastic sheets for agricultural use.

china's industry has produced more for agriculture this year under the impetus of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution. the output of twelve major farm machinery products in the first four months of this year went up 10 to over 50 per cent compared with the same period of last year, while output of chemical fertilizer shot up 23 per cent.

the increased supply of farm machines and equipment has considerably raised labour productivity in china's countryside as well as the capability to cope with natural adversities. it has played an important role in winning the consecutive years of good harvests, expanding the collective economy of the people's communes and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

the rapid development of china's farm machinery industry is due to the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line. back in 1957 chairman mao pointed out that "industry must develop together with agriculture." in 1959, he again indicated that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." but for a period the development of the farm machinery industry was retarded by the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao.

following the criticism of the revisionist lines during the cultural revolution china's industry has stepped up its support to agriculture. there are now 1,600 factories specializing in the manufacture of farm machines in china. they make more than 1,300 kinds of products including big tractors, combine harvesters and pumps. among the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china, 27 now have their

own big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants. small iron and steel plants, machinery plants, coal mines, chemical fertilizer plants, cement kilns and power plants have mushroomed in all parts of the country to form a vast network of enterprises in the service of agriculture.

the launching of mass movements and tapping of the initiative of local governments are important factors behind the rapid development. take irrigation and drainage machinery for example. output of such machinery increased at an average annual rate of 19 per cent from 1963 to 1966. in 1967, the production of irrigation and drainage machinery was put under the charge of the local governments and the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all run their own plants. in the past nine years, output of such machinery shot up at an average annual rate of 33 percent. the number of pump wells built in china in the last three years exceeded the total completed in all the 24 preceding years, thus bringing 10.66 million hectares of arid farmland under irrigation.

changchow city in east china's kiangsu province sought to produce a kind of tractor but failed because the model was designed without reference to the actual farming conditions. at the proposal of workers, 24 small factories in the city were organized to pool their efforts for the project, and a mass movement for technical innovations was launched. the city is now capable of producing 15,000 hand tractors and 38,000 light engines annually. the total sum so far spent to produce these comes to only a third of the investment required for building a new factory with such production capacity.

GOOD HARVESTS

Noted Central China County Wrests Excellent Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 15, 1976)

a 20 per cent increase over last year in both per unit yield and total output was wrested this year in an excellent harvest by linhsien county in honan province, central china, on its more than 34,600 hectares of wheat fields.

per hectare yield in large numbers of production brigades and teams reached six tons and in some, topped 7.5 tons.

located in the taihang mountain area, linhsien was before liberation poor economically. nine out of ten years were bad ones agriculturally, and drought was a major recurring natural calamity.

after liberation, the local peasants, led by the party, pitched into building water conservancy projects by giving full scope to the strength of the collective economy. in particular, after ten years' stupendous efforts beginning in 1960, they built the now-famous red flag canal which winds through the whole county. this put an end to the drought hazard. the per hectare yield jumped from the pre-liberation 0.75 tons to 4.35 tons in 1974. the county got a good harvest last year despite water-logging.

since the beginning of last winter-spring period, party organizations at various levels of the county have led the commune peasants to earnestly study chairman mao's series instructions on the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this further stimulated the commune peasants' socialist enthusiasm.

last year, a mountain torrent destroyed 160 houses and some crop land of one of the production brigades under the yuankang people's commune. the brigade leaders and commune peasants went all out to offset the effects of the inundation and intensified the wheat field management. per hectare yield this year reached 6.75 tons with a 50 per cent increase over the 1975 figure.

persevering in continuing the revolution, leading cadres at various levels of the county take the lead in restricting bourgeois right. since the beginning of this year, members of the county party committee have gone to work in their selected communes or brigades or teams. they eat, live and work with the peasants, and join them in political study and in beating back the right deviationist attempt. leading cadres of communes and

brigades are also standing in the van in grasping revolution and promoting production.

this year's excellent summer harvest is in part attributable to the work done by the county agricultural scientific and research institute and the large numbers of commune and brigade scientific and research groups mainly made up of poor and lower-middle peasants.

earth temperature was a bit low early last spring when the wheat began to turn green. as the water temperature at that time was higher than the earth temperature, a brigade scientific and research group under the yaotsun people's commune raised the earth temperature by watering the wheat fields. this measure was soon adopted far and wide, helping the wheat to turn green and boosting the tillering of the crop.

CITY DOCTORS

City Doctors Go to Countryside in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 16, 1976)

some 500 medical workers in kwangchow city organized into 68 teams have gone to the surrounding countryside to serve the peasants as a contribution to the learn-from tachai movement in agriculture and to the building of socialist new villages there.

these medical teams are composed of department heads and visiting doctors as well as young doctors and nurses who have just graduated. this is the largest number sent by the kwangchow health department since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is a concrete action by medical workers to repulse teng hsiao-ping's attack on the revolution in health work.

to carry out chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the city's health department has since the cultural revolution sent [illegible] 4,500 medical workers to tour villages to serve the peasants.

when teng hsiao-ping stirred up wildly the right-deviationist wind last august, the city's health department adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work and sent 353 medical workers to the

rural areas where they learned from poor and lower-middle peasants, made social investigations, trained over 3,000 barefoot doctors and health workers, and treated the peasants and did medical prevention work. in the short span of a few months, the medical workers did general physical check-ups on 120,000 people, performed more than 5,000 operations including some major ones, and dealt with 400 emergency and serious cases. their work was greatly appreciated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

recently, medical circles in the city have been seriously studying chairman mao's important instructions on the cultural revolution, the anti-right deviationist struggle and a review of chairman mao's teaching on the revolution in health work. summing up their experiences in health work, they have deeply criticized the crimes of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, in attacking socialist new things such as rural barefoot doctors and the cooperative medical service in order to reverse the verdicts on the ministry of health for urban overlords which before the cultural revolution was dominated by the revisionist line.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

prime minister malcolm fraser of australia has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the deepest sympathy on the earthquakes in china's western yunnan province. the message reads:

it was with deep regret that i learned of a severe earthquake which occurred in western yunnan province on 29 may and of the damage and distress which it has caused.

on behalf of the australian government and people, i extend our deepest sympathy to you and, through you, to the chinese government and to the people in the affected area.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Delegation from Colombia Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

a delegation of the national directorate of the marxist-leninist league of colombia left here for home recently.

the delegation had come for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and shen chien, leading member of the host association, met and feted all members of the delegation on separate occasions when the delegation was in peking.

the colombian guests also toured changsha, shaoshan and huihsien county.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Middle School Students' Sports Delegation Leaves for France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

a fifty-member middle school students' sports delegation of the people's republic of china with tsao ssu-hui as leader and kuo yu-chung and chung kuang-wen as deputy leaders left here yesterday to take part in the international middle school students' games to be held in orleans, france.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Residents in Yokohama and Kobe Persecuted

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 15, 1976)

japanese judicial and police authorities in collaboration with the chiang elements recently persecuted patriotic chinese residents in yokohama and kobe. organizations of patriotic chinese residents in japan and of japan-china friendship denounced the japanese authorities for acting in violation of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments and demanded that they immediately cease persecuting chinese residents and guarantee the non-recurrence of similar incidents.

after the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan, the chinese residents in yokohama and kobe, acting in line with the spirit of the china-japan joint statement, demanded that the chiang elements hand over the buildings of the chinese residents' associations in these two places which are the public property of the chinese residents under their illegal occupation. however, the yokohama judicial affairs bureau, a local office of the japanese ministry of justice, went so far as to permit a handful of the chiang elements to register in the name of "the yokohama association of residents of the republic of china in japan". this is an illegal act of creating "two chinas" in violation of the china-japan joint statement.

on may 21, representatives of 28 organizations of chinese residents in hyogo prefecture and kobe region went to make representations at the building of the kobe chinese residents' association. the next evening, the japanese police authorities sent more than 100 police

to drive the negotiating representatives of chinese residents out of the building.

representatives of chinese residents in kanagawa prefecture and yokohama region went to the building of the yokohama chinese residents' association to make representations on may 22. the japanese police authorities dispatched eight large police wagons loaded with several hundred police who arbitrarily arrested 19 chinese residents.

after the incidents, organizations of chinese residents in kobe and yokohama issued statements denouncing the japanese police authorities for their outrageous acts of shielding the chiang elements and persecuting chinese residents. organizations of chinese residents in tokyo, kansai and kyushu regions also held meetings or issued statements to express firm support for the just action of the chinese residents in yokohama and kobe and lodge strong protest against the outrageous acts of the japanese police authorities.

at the 1976 national congress of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) on may 24, the participants unanimously adopted a letter of protest against the persecution of the chinese residents in japan and delivered the letter to the japanese authorities concerned by their representatives. in a statement issued on june 7, the headquarters of the association pointed out that the yokohama and kobe incidents were evidently contrary to the spirit of the japan-china joint statement. denunciation of the outrage against chinese residents was voiced at a report meeting of the tokyo association of chinese residents on june 10 by hisao kuroda, chairman of headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); hosei yoshida, representative of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship; chojuro kawarazaki, representative of the japan-china cultural exchange association; teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; and tokumatsu sakamoto, director-general of the committee for afro-asian people's solidarity. they pointed out that it was shocking that such incidents had taken place today, three years after the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations. though created by the japanese police authorities, the incidents were connected with the political attitude of the japanese government. in the name of chairman tomomi narita, the japan socialist party urged the japanese government to stop its unreasonable interference in the affairs of the association of chinese residents, and immediately release the arrested chinese residents.

ignoring the protests made by the chinese residents in japan, japan-china friendship organizations and japanese

personages friendly to china, the japanese authorities have not only kept 19 chinese residents under prolonged illegal detention but, making the matter worse; even indicted six of them on june 12. in a statement issued that day the yokohama association of chinese residents pointed out that this is a scheme to deliberately create "two chinas" and an incident of sabotaging the friendship between china and japan. on june 12, representatives of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan association for the promotion of international trade, and the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship called on the secretary-general of the japanese cabinet to demand the immediate release of the arrested chinese residents.

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friendship visiting group for the recovery of the northern territories. the group has goichi murata as its leader, yoshiie yoda and kiyo aotani as its deputy leaders, and hisashi naoi as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Reception Honors Korean Swimming, Water Polo Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening in honour of a swimming and water polo delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by han in gun.

present on the occasion were lu chin-tung, a leading member of the host commission, and pai ping and chu teh lu, leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese swimmers and water polo players and coaches.

among the guests were first secretary han chi hun and his wife, and third secretary kim bok man and his wife, of the korean embassy here.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the reception which was filled with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

the korean delegation arrived here by train on june 13.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yesterday met with and gave a dinner in honour of kuwaiti friendly personage abdul-hamid al-attar and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

leading members of chinese departments tai cho and chu ma-hung were present at the meeting and dinner. official of the kuwaiti embassy here ateeq s.k. al-faqan was also present.

abdul-hamid al-attar and his wife arrived in peking on june 13 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of Government Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

lieutenant-general olusegun obasanjo, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

i have learnt with profound regret of the disastrous earthquake on may 29, 1976, in the people's republic of china's lungling-luhsi area of yunnan province.

on this unhappy incident, i extend, on behalf of the government and people of nigeria and on my own behalf, our heartfelt sympathy to you, mr. prime minister, and through you, to your government and the entire people affected by this catastrophe.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Chemical Industry Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

a romanian chemical industry delegation led by mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of ths foreign ministry, greeted the delegation at the airport.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present at the airport.

Chinese PLA Ensemble Tours Sibiu, Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 15, 1976)

the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble gave performances in sibiu county, romania, from june 12 to 15.

the four performances given in sibiu were warmly welcomed by the local armed forces and people.

v. barbulescu, secretary of the sibiu county committee of the romanian communist party, n. hurbean, first secretary of sibiu city, and major general t. mitroescu, commander of the sibiu garrison, attended a performance yesterday evening. after the performance, hurbean and mitroescu had a dinner with the chinese artists. hurbean and cheng hsi-wen, leader of the ensemble, spoke on the occasion. they proposed toasts to the further development of the friendship between the peoples and the armies of the two countries.

on june 13, the chinese ensemble gave a special performance for the medias garrison in sibiu county. it also visited schools and plants.

Chinese Minister Meets Romanian Chemical Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met with the romanian chemical industry delegation led by minister of chemical industry mihail florescu. they had a cordial conversation in an atmosphere of friendship.

Peking Banquet Honors Romanian Chemical Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian chemical industry delegation led by mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu attended the banquet.

tao tao, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned were present.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, vice-minister sun hsiao-feng and minister mihail florescu exchanged toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the great revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the chemical workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Sinister Motive in Undermining British-Icelandic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries a commentary today entitled "sinister design", exposing the evil intent of the soviet social-imperialists to step up expansion in northern europe by exploiting the british-icelandic dispute. the commentary reads: britain and iceland recently signed an agreement on british fishing in the icelandic fishing zone. through negotiations and consultations, the two countries brought their drawn-out dispute to an end and resumed diplomatic relations on june 2. the improvement of british-icelandic relations is not only in the interest of the two countries, but also conducive to the safeguarding of the security of the region concerned and is, therefore, supported and welcomed by european countries.

however, this causes uneasiness to the soviet social-imperialists who have always clamoured for developing "good-neighbourly relations" with the nordic countries. it may be recalled that when the dispute arose between britain and iceland and diplomatic relations between

them were severed, how gleefully the soviet revisionists gloated over the matter. the soviet tass agency insidiously described the relationship between the two sovereign states as a confrontation between a big and a "small partner", trying to boost and take advantage of the dispute by vigorously adding fuel to the fire and sowing dissension.

one cannot help asking: what is the motive of the soviet revisionists in stirring up trouble? the answer is not difficult to find when one looks at the behaviour of the soviet revisionists in the region. to contend for hegemony in europe -- the strategic key area -- the soviet revisionists have for years aggressively intensified its offensive against north europe. they have frantically built up the military strength of their northern fleet, frequently held military exercises with north european countries as the hypothetical target and again and again sent spies to these countries to carry out subversion and sabotage. soviet expansion poses a serious threat to the independence and security of the nordic countries. the soviet revisionists have long coveted the strategically situated iceland. western press reports have noted that the soviet "atlantic defence line" has been pushed to greenland-iceland-faeroe islands and scotland, and is being further extended into the atlantic both in width and depth. moscow's performances over the anglo-icelandic dispute reveal exactly its hankering for iceland and it designs to step up expansion in that area.

in face of the threat posed by the ambitious soviet expansionists, the governments and people in western europe have come to realize ever more clearly the need to heighten their vigilance and strengthen their unity. history teaches them that unity is stregnth and disunity makes them vulnerable to bullying. any differences and disputes that divide them can be properly solved through consultations on the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. such a solution promotes united efforts against the common foe. in recent years, the west european countries have come together to fortify themselves against superpower hegemonism, in particular against the threat of soviet military expansion. the growth of such a trend is absolutely necessary for them to safeguard their independence and security. improved relations between britain and iceland are indeed heartening in this respect.

An Obsession for Hegemonism -- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent on Soviet Revisionists' Attack on General Guy Mery's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

the soviet press recently launched a rabid attack on a speech made by general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, and carried in the june issue of the french magazine "defense nationale".

the soviet newspapers labelled the speech as "an adventurous formula", "running counter to the relaxation of international tension", "going against the final act of the conference on european security and cooperation", "currying favour with nato" and so on and so forth. the abuse not only reveals the hegemonic attempt of the soviet union -- a superpower under the cloak of "socialism" -- to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but also reflects from one facet the new tsars' awkward position in the international arena and their feeble nature.

why did the new tsars fly into a rage at general mery's speech? how, after all, has the speech affected moscow's interests?

against the background of a more complex and intranquil situation in europe and the rest of the world brought about by the fierce soviet-u.s. contention for world domination, general mery in his speech expounded france's strategic concept, stressing the need for france to possess "the means to assure" its own "security" and to make efforts to develop nuclear weapons without impairing the development of conventional forces. at the same time he said france remains "a faithful and loyal ally (of nato)".

the speech reflects a recent political trend in western europe that merits attention. since the helsinki conference more and more europeans have come to realize the danger of the munich concept. since moscow steps up expansion in western europe and the rest of the world, especially since the events in angola, the moscow myth about "detente" has been further exposed and condemned by the west european press and public figures. there is growing demand in west european states for the strengthening of west european union, nato and national defence and for a policy of resistance to the soviet union. naturally this is most unfavourable to the kremlin's policy of sham detente and real expansion and to its hegemonic ambitions. hence its panic and anger. many military and political leaders and far-sighted people in west european countries have lately become the targets of soviet press attacks for denouncing moscow's sham detente and advocating stronger national defence and

western unity. since general mery also made a statement not to its liking one can hardly expect the kremlin to let it go by excl. an article by alexandrov carried in "pravda" on june 9 accuses general mery's speech of "renouncing the defence policy based on national independence", "currying favour with nato" and deviating from "detente". obviously this is an attempt to reverse the above-mentioned trend in western europe and undermine the unity of the west so as to realize the kremlin's hegemonic ambitions in western europe.

the soviet press accused general mery's speech of "running counter to the relaxation of international tension", being "an adventurous formula" and "going against the final act of the conference on european security and cooperation." as a matter of fact, these labels are most suitable for the soviet revisionists themselves.

in the past few years, the soviet revisionists have sung the tune of "detente" most zealously while intensifying arms expansion most rapidly and carrying out expansion most frantically.

during the years 1971-1974, the number of soviet strategic nuclear missiles doubled and its average yearly output of conventional weapons (except for helicopters) surpassed that of the united states by several times, to say nothing of the west european countries.

in the past year and more, particularly after the "european security conference", moscow's arms expansion and war preparations have been gathering momentum. the soviet union not only further augmented its arsenal of nuclear weapons but also successfully trial-produced and deployed three new-type land-based intercontinental missiles. moreover its production of conventional weapons went up steeply.

however, the soviet revisionists are far from being content. a cursory glance at the soviet press in the past few months shows that soviet military and political chieftains' calls for arming and re-arming are constant occurrences. since last january, the soviet revisionists' ringleader brezhnev, the late defence minister grechko, chief of the general political department of the soviet army and navy epishev and first deputy chief of the general staff of the soviet army and navy kozlov openly declared that "no one will doubt" that the soviet union "will do its best to ensure that its armed forces will continue to possess all necessary means" and "be further strengthened" and that "this is a process in conformity with the law." at a meeting of the soviet defence ministry in march this year, grechko minced no words in declaring that it was imperative to make the

year 1976 "a year of further raising the combat capacity of the soviet troops".

in its clamour about "detente", the soviet union has further strengthened its offensive military deployment against western europe in fierce contention with the united states for europe. apart from deploying forces much superior to nato in western europe, it has frenziedly conducted military expansion and political infiltration on the southern and northern flanks in an attempt to surround western europe. in the past year since the conclusion of the "european security conference", the soviet union has further reinforced its troops in europe and beefed up its military forces both in the quantity and quality of military equipment. during this period it has also expanded to southern africa and the south atlantic in an effort to tighten its strategic encirclement of europe. the armed invasion of angola by the soviet revisionists is an important step in this respect.

one may ask the kremlin bigwigs: does not all this run counter to the relaxation of international tension? does not it go against the final act of the "european security conference"? in these grave circumstances, it is a strange thing that the french demand for strengthening its defence forces has become a monstrous crime. this is exactly like the magistrate who ordered the burning down of people's houses while forbidding the people so much as to light a lamp. the truculent features of the soviet union as a superpower have been fully revealed here.

time is on the march and the people are awakening. moscow's abuse cannot stem the historical trend in which the western european countries are rising in struggle against the hegemonic ambitions of the soviet social-imperialists, nor can it save the fake "detente" of the soviet revisionists from thorough bankruptcy. the repeated unscrupulous abuse and attacks on general mery and far-sighted persons in the west can only testify to the truth that the new tsars in the kremlin are completely obsessed with hegemonic ambitions.

Hsinhua Correspondent's Commentary on Soviet Attempt to Link Non-aligned Movement with "Asian Collective Security System"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1976)

commentary by hsinhua correspondent: confuse right and wrong with ulterior motives.

of late, the soviet authorities have made a big noise about the non-aligned movement and even tried to link this movement with its projected "asian collective security system". they say that there are "no conflicts" between the two which "advance towards a common direction". this is another trick of the brezhnev clique to confuse right and wrong with ulterior motives.

there is a world of difference between the non-aligned movement and the "asian collective security system" which have absolutely nothing in common. a few essential facts will suffice to illustrate the case. for instance, when brezhnev for the first time set forth his idea about the "security system" in june, 1969, he openly declared that the "system" would serve in the first place as a "better substitute for the present military and political bloc" in asia. obviously he wanted to drag a number of asian countries into a "military and political bloc" with a moscow label. some foreign papers pointed out at once that the soviet union intended to rig up an "asian warsaw pact" under the cloak of "peace" and "security". it is known to all that the non-aligned movement has developed precisely in accordance with the basic principle of opposing military blocs controlled by the superpowers. leaders of some non-aligned countries have declared time and again that they are firmly opposed to the formation of military blocs and the division of spheres of influence by the superpowers. the final communique adopted by the meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries early this month stresses that it is one of the basic principles of the non-aligned movement "not to participate in any big power's unilateral military alliance." the non-aligned movement and the "asian collective security system" are therefore diametrically opposed to each other and can in no way "advance towards a common direction."

in the past seven years, the kremlin has tried to peddle its shabby "system" by embellishing it in various ways. but, with the aggressive nature of the new tsars being daily more revealed, people have come to recognize more clearly the soviet motive in dishing up the "asian collective security system". asian public opinion points out that the so-called "asian collective security system" is "a trap of the soviet union", and a "tool for aggression and expansion". the malaysian paper "sing ping yit

pao" states in a commentary that the soviet union attempts to "act as a new international gendarme" and that its real intention is to "to replace u.s. influence and become an overlord of hegemonism in asia." "the orient news" of the philippines says: "the soviet design in establishing the 'asian collective security system' is to guarantee the position of a superpower in asia, the soviet concept of asian security is built on the basis of political hegemony." the nepalese weekly "matribhumi" notes that the "asian collective security system" is motivated by the intention "to make asians fight among themselves" and "has fundamental differences" with the proposition of the non-aligned countries to safeguard their own sovereignty.

it is precisely because the soviet union has found no market in asia for such an "asian security system" that it is now attempting to take the opportunity of the convocation of the forthcoming 5th non-aligned summit to impose the unmarketable "system" on the non-aligned movement so as to sabotage the movement. while clamouring that the "asian collective security system" and the non-aligned movement have "a common direction", trumpeters of the kremlin have said in the tone of an overlord that the non-aligned movement should "do its utmost" to make "contributions" to the success of the "asian collective security system". this is an attempt to make the non-aligned movement alter its correct orientation of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and play the role of a tool in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony.

it is not the first time that the kremlin chieftains juggled black and white in peddling their "asian collective security system". they have, since 1973, declared that the southeast asian neutrality programme, the proposal to turn the indian ocean into a peace zone and nepal's proposition to declare the country a zone of peace are "identical" with, or "approximate" to, or "closely linked" with the principles of the "asian collective security system". now again they assert that the non-aligned movement constitutes an "essential prerequisite" for the "asian collective security system".

but, no matter how the soviet union manoeuvres to change its tactics, it can never cover up their hegemonist ambition for expansion under the cover of the "asian security system". in the face of the awakening third world people, the soviet scheme to peddle their "system" will never succeed.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association Holds Fourth Congress

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 14, 1976)

the swedish-chinese friendship association held its 4th congress here on june 12 and 13.

150 representatives of more than forty district branches attended. they heard and discussed a report on work of the association. a new programme of action and a new statute were adopted for the organization.

the congress elected a new national council. christer leopold was reelected chairman. torbjoern wikland and sven andersson became vice-chairmen.

the report of the association says that in the two years since the last congress, the membership of the association has substantially increased, amounting now to 7,300. the ties that bind sweden and china have been strengthened in all fields, the report adds.

friendship for and interest in china are widely cherished by the swedish people. chinese foreign policy has won extensive support the world over, especially from the third world countries, says the 1976-78 programme of action adopted at the congress. there must be a great leap forward in the work of the association hereafter so as to further promote friendship and better understanding between the two peoples, it adds.

the congress was opened ceremoniously in the stockholm music hall on june 12. among hundreds of people present at the opening ceremony were chairman of the municipal council of stockholm albert aronsson, representative of the foreign ministry sven hirdman and chairman of the communist party of sweden roland pettersson.

christer leopold, chairman of the association, said in an opening address that the association has made great progress in its work in recent years. greater efforts will be made in future to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples, he observed.

chinese charge d'affaires a.i. chang fa-tien spoke at the congress.

messages of congratulation from swedish foreign minister sven andersson and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries were read at the congress.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message on june 14 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere and heartfelt condolences on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

i wish to express the greatest sorrow with which the people of tanzania have learnt of the unfortunate earthquake occurrence in the lungling-luhsi area of western yunnan, which has caused much loss to the chinese people.

we ask your excellency to convey our most sincere and heartfelt condolences to all the people of the afflicted area, the bereaved families as well as the government and people of china.

CHINA AND US

US Wheat Study Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

a 12-member u.s. wheat study delegation led by dr. virgil johnson, wheat breeder of the u.s. department of agriculture and nebraska university, left here for home today.

the delegation arrived in china on may 19 at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

chin shan-pao, vice-president of the society, met all members of the delegation when they were in peking.

the delegation visited agricultural scientific and research organizations, rural people's communes, factories and schools and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots in peking and other parts of china.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Venezuelan Friends

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 15, 1976)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with professor adolfo herrera, deputy of venezuela and second vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association, his wife and their party at the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province.

kuo feng-lien, chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee, was present on the occasion.

the venezuelan friends arrived in the tachai production brigade from shihchiachuang yesterday evening. chairman kuo feng-lien showed them round the brigade and gave a banquet in their honour today.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Yugoslav Broadcasting and Television Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the yugoslav broadcasting and television delegation led by ismail bajra, chairman of the management committee of the association of yugoslav radio and television stations and general director of the pristina broadcasting and television station.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic was present.

present were also teng kang, director, and chang chen-tung, first deputy director, of the central broadcasting administration, and yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Sends Message of Sympathy
to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

we in zambia are deeply grieved to learn of the earthquake disaster which affected yunnan province of china. please accept our profound concern and sympathy which i send on behalf of the party, government and the entire people of zambia.

it is our fervent hope that the wounds of the disaster will be quickly healed.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY ON EARTHQUAKES IN CHINA

Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister, Tunisian and
Japanese Foreign Ministers Send Messages
of Sympathy on Earthquakes in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1976)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the government of democratic kampuchea, habib chatty, minister of external affairs of the republic of tunisia, and kiichi miyazawa, minister of foreign affairs of japan, have sent messages to chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, extending sympathy and consolation on the earthquakes in western yunnan province of china.

END

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